The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3234. | NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1862. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Satisfactory Nature of the Official Advices from Europe.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

Expected Fillibustering of Vallandigham and his Coadjutors on the Treasury Note Bill.

THE TAX BILL NEARLY PERFECTED

The Expulsion of Senator Bright Considered Probable.

Gen. Lane Disposed to Drop his Expedition.

The Rebel Privateersmen Placed on the Footing of Prisoners of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 2.

THE FOREIGN ADVICES.

Notwithstanding the alarm and croakings of some of the foreign journals and letter-writers about the stone blockade, and other sinister reports, the dispatches received at the State Department are regarded as conclusive of a complete restoration of the *entente cordiale* between the United States and Great Britain, and of the best possible understanding of the Governments of France, Italy, and other Continental States.

The rumors which it is represented threw New-York into a panic yesterday are regarded here as inventions of the Secessionists in London and Paris. The communications which have been received from Great Britain and France, as well as other European States, by the two last steamers, are more frank and cordial than any since the insurrection began.

CONGRATULATORY.

Yesterday, Secretary SEWARD and Lord LYONS exchanged congratulations on the adjustment of the *Trent* affair, in a spirit similar to that which, in the same case, animated Earl RUSSELL and Minister ADAMS.

THE CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

By the 10th of this month there will not be a dollar in the Treasury, and the Government must suspend payments unless the Treasury Note Bill be passed. A vote could be had on the Bill any day but for the clause making the notes a legal tender. VALLANDINGHAM and others, who wish to embarrass the Government, will "Fillibuster" against this provision, though it is evident it will finally be adopted.

THE TAX BILL BEING PERFECTED.

It is understood that the tax bill is now being perfected in its details by the Committee of Ways and Means. It proposes a moderate rate of taxation upon most of the articles of necessary consumption, with higher rates on distilled liquors and other articles of luxury, on legacies and probates, on passengers by railroads and other conveyances, newspapers and telegraphic messages. From these sources, taken in connection with the tariff on imports, it is confidently expected, after the most careful investigation, that the Government will derive an annual revenue of at least $150,000,000. This tax bill will give to the United States Bonds a sure specie-paying security. The Committee have also considered the subject of a National banking law, which will require the deposit of United States Stock as security for the bank notes that are circulated as currency.

RELEASE OF THE PRIVATEERSMEN, ETC.

The Secretary of State, on Friday, directed the release from Fort Lafayette of all the persons taken from on board insurgent armed vessels, which order has been undoubtedly executed.

It is true, as has been stated, that Gen. WOOL, under instructions, asked Gen. HUGER whether if SMITH, the pirate, were delivered to him at Norfolk, Col. CORCORAN would be restored to liberty and sent North. The answer, in the negative, was on the ground of a difference in rank as to the two persons.

Hon. ALFRED ELY, member of Congress from New York, late a prisoner at Richmond, had an interview with the President and Secretary SEWARD yesterday, and it has been determined to place the rebel privateers now in New-York and Philadelphia upon a footing of prisoners of war. An order has been issued removing them to military prisons, with a view to their exchange for citizens of the United States incarcerated in the South. This important and humane course on the part of the Government may result in the return of Cols. CORCORAN, LEE, COGGSWELL, WOODRUFF, WILCOX, VODGES, and the other officers now held as hostages for these privateers. A general exchange of all the prisoners will, it is believed, speedily follow. The interview of Mr. ELY, in conjunction with several of his associate members of the House of Representatives, was not only interesting, but is described as affecting.

Lieut. EDWARD CONNOLLY, of the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, a prisoner of war, has arrived from Columbia, S. C., and was present at the interview with the President and Secretary of State. He reports that the health of Col. CORCORAN and the other prisoners there is good.

THE LANE EXPEDITION.

The President, in conversation yesterday with Representative CONWAY, of Kansas, stated that he appointed JAMES H. LANE Brigadier-General with the understanding that he was to serve under Gen. HUNTER; that Gen. LANE frequently declared his willingness to do so; that he (the President) had and has the strongest desire to oblige Gen. LANE, and consequently appointed a large Staff to suit and gratify him; that while he hoped and expected an expedition, somewhat to his liking, would be sent forward under him, he expected it to be done by amicable arrangement with Gen. HUNTER. He never intended, and does not now intend, that it shall be independent of Gen. HUNTER, or in any way offensive or dishonoring to him; that Gen. LANE must receive his orders from Gen. HUNTER; and the President will be glad if Gen. HUNTER, acting within the range of his orders and his sense of duty to the public, can give such orders as will be satisfactory to Gen. LANE.

Since the direction to Gen. HUNTER by the Secretary of War to take command of the expedition from Kansas southward, Gen. LANE's friends say that he will decline further military service, and return to the Senate, it being supposed he can secure a reëlection.

MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

Accounts from Cairo do not encourage a belief that active operations from that base will commence before the close of the month. The most energetic preparations are made and being made; but difficulties it was impossible to foresee have been encountered at every step.

A MAJOR-GENERALSHIP FOR SIGEL.

A movement is making here by members of Congress from the West and Northwest, headed by FRANK BLAIR and Mr. ARNOLD, to have Gen. SIGEL made a Major-General. It will probably be successful.

THE CASE OF GEN. BENHAM.

Gen. BENHAM has renewed his application either to be tried on the charges filed against him, or to be released from arrest and allowed to return to active service. Gen. McCLELLAN has decided to have a Court Martial in the case without delay.

MR. BRIGHT'S CASE.

After careful canvassing, it is positively asserted to-night, that votes enough will be had to expel Mr. BRIGHT. It is determined by Senators to sit the case out, and come to a vote on Tuesday.

ARRESTS IN MICHIGAN.

Information has reached here that ISAIAH BUTLER, DAVID C. WATTLES, MATHEW HODGE and RICHARD R. BOYLE, have been arrested at North Branch, Michigan, on the borders of Canada, upon the charge of destroying the mails at the Post-office, in retaliation for the suspected act of the Postmaster, causing the arrest of a man named GUY HOPKINS, who was a member of a secret treasonable Society called the "Knights of the Golden Square." HOPKINS is in Fort Lafayette, and the other prisoners at Detroit awaiting trial.

SECESSIONISTS IN CANADA.

It is known here that a number of Southern Secessionists are in Canada, whose business it is to collect money from sympathizing friends, and to forward and receive dispatches from Europe, and place them in such secret channels that they may reach their ultimate destination. It is not likely that such proceedings will be much longer continued.

APPOINTED COLONEL OF LANCERS.

Lieut.-Col. SR. P. WINDHAM, late commanding the Second Brigade of the Italian Army, has been appointed Colonel of the Michigan Regiment of Lancers.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S PARTY.

The reunion at Secretary SEWARD's on Friday embraced the largest attendance of members of the Diplomatic Corps and their families that has been witnessed at any similar assemblage for a year past. Washington society is cheerful, waiting only for Congress to establish a financial system for the Government, and for sunshine to dry up the roads for military operations.

TRANSFERRED.

Capt. AMBROSE THOMPSON, lately attached to Gen. WADSWORTH's Brigade, has been ordered to Gen. LANDER's Division, in the same capacity, viz., Quartermaster.

A NEW DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

An effort will be made at this session of Congress to erect the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office into a distinct Department. Such a measure is earnestly pressed by all the Agricultural Societies of the United States, and has the approbation of every intelligent citizen. Under the direction of Mr. NEWTON, the agricultural interests of the country have been zealously cared for, and benefits of inestimable value conferred on the farming classes, whose prosperity underlies all other growth and wealth of nations. It is time that agriculture had a proper recognition of its national importance.

DEATHS IN THE ARMY.

The following deaths have occurred at the various hospitals and camps since our last report:

Seminary Hospital, Georgetown.
John Taff, 8th Rhode Island Battery.
James Pangborn, Co. H, 50th New-York Vols.
Thomas Casey, Co. E, 57th Pennsylvania Vols.

Union Hospital, Georgetown.
Hermann Klein, Co. C, Cameron Rifles.
Chester Dodge, Co. F, 52d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Columbian Hospital, Washington.
J. N. Welsh, Co. H, 17th New-York Volunteers.
E. D. Holley, Co. I, 10th New-York Volunteers.

Circle Hospital, Washington.
John Crompton, Co. K, 2d U. S. Infantry.

Indiana Hospital, Washington.
Wm. Dickson, Co. D, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters.

St. Elizabeth Hospital.
Geo. Carver, Co. I, 36th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

General Hospital, Alexandria.
Thomas H. Emmett, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Allen Butler, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Warren Baker, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Lysander G. Howard, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Alfred Quackenbush, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
George Howe, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Hiram H. Well, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Asa W. Shelby, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Carny R. Sudar, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
Henry Smith, 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Adam C. Roberts, 4th New-Jersey Volunteers.
N. R. Ellis, 16th New-York Volunteers.

Eruptive Fever Hospital, Kalorama.
Geo. W. Wright, Sergeant 2d D. C. Volunteers.
Jacob Lord, Co. I, 11th Maine Volunteers.
Jacob Ibsun, Co. E, 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Wm. Humphrey, Co. I, 52d Pennsylvania Vols.

At Camp.
Thos. Kerr, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry.
J. Fuller, Co. B, 7th New-Jersey Cavalry.
Corporal A. J. Llewellen, 5th Penn. Reserve Corps.
Corporal Jos. L. Biddle, Co. O, 23d Penn. Vols.
Thos. S. Ramsey, Co. H, 2d Berdan Sharpshooters.
S. E. Gardener, Co. F, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.
Hiram Moore, Co. L, 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Joseph Walker, Co. I, 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Nelson Matthews, Co. G, 85th New-York Vols.
Ferdinand Stadler, Co. D, 7th New-Jersey Vols.
Ralph B. Camfield, Co. A, 5th Penn. Reserve Corps.
Private Cameron, Co. I, 2d Maine Volunteers.
Benj. H. Roberts, Co. K, 4th Penn. Reserve Corps.
John Shaw, Co. M, 1st New-York Artillery.
Isaac Young, Co. D, 13th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Elias Quick, Co. C, 56th New-York Volunteers.
Harman Miller, Co. A, 56th New-York Volunteers.
Thomas J. Spaulding, Co. H, 11th Maine Vols.
Josiah W. Ellis, Co. K, 11th Maine Volunteers.
Stacey Pitman, Co. C, 11th New-York Volunteers.
R. Mitchell, Co. G, 1st United States Cavalry.
Alman Mison, Co. H, 2d Berdan Sharpshooters.
Jacob Kopp, Co. C, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Edward Hudson, Co. G, 7th Massachusetts Vols.
Enos Crownenshield, Co. I, 77th New-York Vols.
Michael McKay, Co. H, 1st Reg. Sickles Brigade.
Edwin Day, Co. G, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters.
Bernard Reilley, Co. L, 2d United States Artillery.
Charles Slight, Co. D, 104th Pennsylvania Vols.
William H. Leighton, Co. I, 1st Long Island Reg.
Thomas Spence, Co. G, 1st Michigan Volunteers.
T. D. Chandler, Q. M., 23d Pennsylvania Vols.
Albert Cronk, Co. A, 77th New-York Volunteers.
John D. Caton, Co. E, 56th New-York Volunteers.
George Fox, Co. K, 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Joseph D. Ream, Co. B, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

RELEASE OF REBEL PRISONERS, ETC.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 2.

The bark *Trinity* has been chartered to convey three hundred and eighty-six rank and file, and eleven officers, rebel prisoners, from Fort Warren to Fortress Monroe, and is expected to sail to-morrow. Commodore BARRON is not included in the list. The prisoners who remain are mostly political.

A public meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday next, to memorialize Congress for the release of Col. CORCORAN, of the gallant New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment. Maj. WIGHTMAN will preside.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

A Realm of Mud on Both Sides of the River—Impossibility of Moving the Army—Condition of the Troops in Hooker's Division—The Rebels at Cockpit Point, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR BUDD'S FERRY, Md., Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

We doubt if any other locality in the country can present a more dismal and uncomfortable picture of wretchedness than is exhibited at the present time throughout the realm of Chickamoxen and adjacent townships. Mud adhesive, mud tenacious, mud knee-deep, mud intolerable, mud indescribable, prevails everywhere. The parade grounds, the camp streets, the naked floors, the sentry beats, and the military and public roads, all present a most ungenial and aggravating picture of forlorn nature. But we have the consolation, by assurances from the rebel pickets, that the sacred soil of Virginia is in a no less unenviable state. It is with the greatest labor and perseverance only that our stoutest teams are enabled to draw into the various camps of this Division the necessary supplies of fuel and provision. Many teams have broken down entirely, while others are abandoned in the roads, unable to be extricated from the deep beds of clay into which they have sunk. The skies, too, have hung over us in sullen gloom, and added to our discomfiture by frequent hysterics, in which tears and vapory breath have fallen upon us in unmerciful volume.

The idea of moving an army in this vicinity, or, in fact, anywhere on the Potomac, below Washington, is preposterous. A regiment alone could not be moved three miles a day, without baggage. Every footstep made in the track of another, but sinks deeper and deeper in the yielding soil. A month, at least, of unbroken dry weather, will scarcely suffice to render the roads passable for the movement of our army. Freezing weather will not answer the purpose now. The mud is too deep to allow more than a crust to be formed from any probable cold snap we shall experience this Winter. The effect of one warm day would again render the soil as impassable as before, and all military movements would per force suddenly terminate, and communication with our stores be rendered impracticable.

We are now nearly all comfortably quartered in our Winter quarters, where there is every prospect of remaining until Spring. There is no sickness of a serious or contagious character known among Gen. HOOKER's Division; and it is the universal declaration of the soldiers, when complimented for their improved looks, "Well, Sir, I never weighed so much before in my life." Our division, at least, has nothing of which to complain. Plenty of wholesome food and comfortable clothing is dealt out, and many of the regiments have large amounts standing to their credits for commutations of rations and clothes.

Notwithstanding the vigilant efforts of Gen. HOOKER to prevent the intrusion of intoxicating drinks into his department, it finds its way hither in no inconsiderable quantities, under various disguises—such as patent medicines, pickles, preserves, &c. The latest dodge, however, has been, perhaps, the most successful, in which the most villainous whisky has been put up in tin-cans, sealed, and freely dispensed among the soldiers as preserved oysters. Although frequent seizures are made, still the nuisance is as prevalent as ever. It is generally found in the houses of the few inhabitants who reside in the neighborhood of the camps, and is, doubtless, brought hither by them or their agents.

The rebels at Cockpit Point have strongly fortified that locality, and added several new guns to their batteries. A few days since, while the entire New-Jersey Brigade, composed of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments, were drilling in brigade movements in view of the enemy, several shells were fired at them, but without effect. Several shots were also fired at a schooner which had, from necessity, come to anchor directly opposite this point, on Wednesday last. After a while, however, finding their skill of no avail, a boat containing several rebels put off from the shore to capture her. The *Yankee*, from the flotilla, immediately steamed down the river, upon which the rascals turned their prow shoreward, and rowed a hasty retreat. The *Yankee* took the schooner in tow, and hauled her up the stream, out of harm's way. A new flag-staff has just been erected at Cockpit Point, and we expect soon to see the enemy's flag flaunting defiantly before our eyes. This is the first demonstration of the kind which has been attempted by the rebels on the Potomac, since their flag-staff was shot away at Ship Point, from our guns at Budd's Ferry, by Lieut. WALL, of the famous Doubleday battery, of Sumter renown.

The Philadelphia correspondent, from whom you quote in Wednesday's TIMES, is in gross error concerning the position of Gen. HOOKER's Division. So far from being encamped on low ground, the location of the camp is upon a broad spur of land, elevated at least two hundred feet above the river. The health of the division is but little affected by the unfavorable state of the weather for the past month.

Dr. IRA RUSSELL, Surgeon of the Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, has recently passed a highly satisfactory examination before the Board of Medical Examiners at Washington, for the position of Brigade Surgeon, and his acceptance of that promotion will leave a vacancy in that regiment much to be regretted by the officers and men connected with it. He has received this evidence of official regard entirely unexpected and unsolicited by him, and in the discharge of his duties here has won the highest encomiums from all Government authorities interested in the sanitary condition of the army. It is truly a worthy compliment to an excellent officer.

On Wednesday last several secesh prisoners were brought to Gen. HOOKER's headquarters from Port Tobacco, among whom were two young ladies, who are charged with making and sending to the rebels clothing, and otherwise aiding and encouraging the enemy. The charges against the remainder of the party I have not learned. The arrests were made by a Captain of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment.

ARGUS.

SIGEL'S PLAN FOR A GREAT WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

A gentleman in this State, who has been in correspondence with Gen. SIGEL, has made public some observations contained in the General's letters, which are published in one of our German cotemporaries. On the 18th of December, 1861, SIGEL wrote:

"The whole affair weighs so heavily upon me that I have had enough of it. It must be vastly improved, if I am to retain my interest in it."

Succeeding this, after he has drawn a very sorrowful picture of the military *status* in Missouri, he continues, and expresses his opinion of further operations:

"Were my advice asked, my plan would soon be fixed. I would leave from 15,000 to 20,000 good troops, with a correspondingly strong body of cavalry, in order to conduct the guerilla warfare upon a larger scale, pursue the enemy without giving them time for rest or shelter, and to protect the fortified cities of St. Louis and Jefferson City. All other troops I would as expeditiously as possible lead to Kentucky, form a junction with BUELL—100,000 men strong—and press forward upon Nashville and Columbus, toward the Tennessee River to destroy the communication between Nashville and Knoxville, and threaten Memphis. This movement must be supported and flanked by means of a corps to manœuvre toward the Southeast, and by another, smaller body, between the Tennessee and the Mississippi. Such an advance movement as this, with 100,000 men, would render all successful opposition impossible. The enemy would be compelled to evacuate Columbus and fight a battle at Memphis; for Memphis is but ill-fortified and poorly garrisoned. Our troops must of necessity have advanced far, and attacks upon our flanks might well be feared. Nevertheless, were the movement carried out with promptness and energy, it would throw the enemy into confusion, and distract all his plans. Besides, a man must venture something in order to succeed; and if this movement is too far, the direction can be at any moment changed toward the East, and our troops appear between Columbus and Memphis."

THE WARREN RIFLES—A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.

The "Alpine Musical Association," conducted by Prof. MARCUS COLBURN, paid a handsome tribute to the Warren Rifles, on Friday evening last. About twenty-five of the ladies and gentlemen of the Association visited the regiment at the Red House, Harlem, and spent nearly two hours in singing some of our finest patriotic melodies. Col. BIDDLE, with nearly all the officers, were present, and the men in full force, crowding the barracks to its utmost capacity. Towards the close of the entertainment the men, in full chorus, sang an army song, after which one of the gentlemen made a brief farewell address to the regiment, which was appropriately responded to by Col. BIDDLE, who returned thanks to the ladies and gentlemen for their courtesy and their kindness.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

No Flag of Truce, and Nothing from the Burnside Expedition—The Return of the D'Epineuil Zouaves—The Rebels at Yorktown Fearing an Attack, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 1, Via BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 2.

National Zouave Lodge of Free Masons celebrated St. John's Day by a brilliant festival last evening inside the Fortress. A bountiful supper was partaken of, and dancing and music continued till a very late hour.

In consequence of the foggy and stormy weather, no flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day.

The Colonel of the D'Epineuil Zouaves denies positively the statements of the Commander of the *Ericsson*, that the Captain of the *John Trucks* was sent forward by the Colonel, and that the Colonel took command of the vessel. The *John Trucks* and the *Ericsson* are expected to leave for Annapolis to-morrow morning.

Contrabands who have recently come on board the *Young Rover*, stationed off York River, report about 1,500 troops at Gloucester Point, and six or seven thousand at Yorktown. An attack is constantly expected from Gen. WOOL in the rear of Yorktown.

The *Constitution* is, to-day, taking in coal. Col. SHEPLEY, of the Twelfth Maine Regiment, who returned from Washington yesterday morning, brought orders to sail as soon as possible for Ship Island—her original destination.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

There were a few applicants at the General Service recruiting offices last week, of whom four were enlisted, and the rest rejected, on examination by the Surgeon, who, very properly, will not pass any man who does not appear likely to stand the fatigue and hardship incident to active service. About fourteen men were enlisted for the Fifth Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, and the Eighth, Eleventh and Twelfth Infantry. Several boys were sent to Governor's Island on trial, to learn the fife and drum. The company of music boys, who are quartered in the South Battery, now numbers about one hundred and twelve enlisted, and fifteen on trial. Twenty-eight more will have to be enlisted before the company reaches the strength fixed by the War Department. During the whole of the Winter the sleeping accommodations provided for the citizen boys on trial, have been of the worst description. The South Battery was not large enough for the number of boys on the Island, and the ten-pin-alley, a long, low, wooden structure, was set apart as a dormitory for the boys on trial, and such of the enlisted boys as could not find room in the battery. The citizen boys were not provided with even one blanket, and those who were not fortunate enough to obtain a share of the other boys' blankets had to sleep without any other covering than their ordinary clothes. There was only one serviceable stove in the ten-pin-alley, and the place was infested with rats; the comfort of sleeping there may therefore be easily imagined. It is only right to say, that the Sergeant in charge of the boys—an old soldier of thirty-five years' experience—is not responsible for this state of things; but it is also only right that attention should be called to it, and that boys who are sent on trial should be treated with some little consideration.

The enlistments for the navy during the week amount to 287—of whom 150 were for Capt. PORTER's mortar fleet, and the rest for general service. There are 600 disposable seamen on board the *North Carolina*, who will all be required in the course of next week. Capt. THOMSON has been appointed recruiting officer at the South-street rendezvous, in the place of Lieut. WORDEN, appointed to the *Ericsson*.

The following vessels are now at this station:

Name.	Guns	What Doing.
North Carolina	84	Receiving ship.
Sabine	50	In commission, repairing.
Richmond	22	In commission, repairing.
John Adams	22	Being dismantled.
Oneida (new)	9	Fitting out.
Octorara (new)	7	Fitting out.
Dacotah	9	Undergoing repairs.
Varuna	10	Waiting to be armed and commissioned.
Jackson	4	
Westfield	4	
Sachem	5	
Uncas	5	
Carrituck	5	
Forbes	4	In Dry Dock, repairing.
Corwin	4	Revenue cutter, at the Cob-dock.
Adirondack	—	Sloop-of-war, on the stocks.
Lackawana	—	Frigate, on the stocks.
Horace Beals	3	Belonging to Capt. Porter's Mortar fleet, and waiting to be commis'nd.
Norfolk Packet	3	
William Bacon	3	
Oliver H. Lee	3	
Para	3	
A. Hanlon	3	Mortar Schooners, in commission and lying in the stream.
Henry James	3	
M. J. Carlton	3	
Dan Smith	3	
Arletta	3	
Sarah Bowen	3	

The forces in the harbor, including the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts on Governor's Island, add up to 4,060 men, and are distributed as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	1,480	North Carolina	600
Fort Hamilton	820	Marine Barracks	180
Fort Lafayette	65	Vessels in harbor about	850
Bedloe's Island	65		
Total			4,060

ANOTHER LETTER FROM HON. A. S. DIVEN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 15th. I will make a very short reply: *First*, as to why our army does not strike at some other point than the stronghold of the enemy here. We can't withdraw any considerable force from the army of the Potomac without weakening our line, and we have a vigilant foe ready to take advantage of any movement of the kind. They can afford to have their wings turned, if they can force our centre. Trust, my dear sir, to the skill of men quite as anxious for victory as either you or I can be, with more knowledge of the means by which it can be attained. A joint committee has been in session for the last few weeks. It was created by those opposed to the manner in which the war has been conducted. I opposed it, but that was among my mistakes. It has done good; the plans of the army have been disclosed to this Committee. They must keep the secrets thus communicated, but, I know they are now satisfied with the plans; McCLELLAN has been before them. The President stated the other day in my presence, that there was probably but one man in the country more anxious for a battle than himself, and that man was McCLELLAN. He repudiated in words of withering rebuke to those who make the charge, that he or Mr. SEWARD or Gen. McCLELLAN were tampering or delaying out of any consideration for rebels or rebel institutions, or that they indulged any thought of ending the war by any means other than conquest on the battle-field. I wish every man in our land could have heard him.

This brings me to the *second* subject of your letter: That this rebellion must be put down by force of arms. That is exactly where you and I (while we appear to agree,) differ. I, more than you, believe that the sword must stay this rebellion. That is not only the best way, but it is the only way to do it, and the Constitution gives the Government this method in all its rigor. You would seek to do it, if I understand you right, by passing laws and by decrees and orders of, at least, doubtful constitutional authority. You can't but know that a law or decree confiscating property is inoperative while that property is in the hands of an armed enemy. You would confiscate and then capture. I would capture and then confiscate. But that is not the main difference between us. Let us be frank and state it in the plainest language. I would prosecute this war for the restoration of the Union. You would prosecute it for the abolition of Slavery. When the war is over, I would leave the people that should be left in any and all the States in possession of all the political rights they possessed before the rebellion—preserving all the States, and to all of them equal political rights.

You would reduce a portion of the States to dependencies and deprive them of the constitutional rights of regulating their own domestic institutions. I am for restoring the Union—you for impairing it. I don't now argue which theory is the best. I only want to make clear the point of difference. You may say of mine that I have too much respect for Slavery. I deny that I have any respect for Slavery. My respect for the Constitution, however, is supreme. Whenever and wherever Slavery stands in the way of conquest by our armies, I would not spare it; and I care not how sorely it may be impaired by the conflict, or whether anything of it be left when the war is over; but the right of each State to do with it just as heretofore, when the war is over, must be preserved, or, you see, it is no *restoration*. Those who with me are for complete restoration of the old Union, can take no other ground. You who are for change may be more wise than we, and once breaking through constitutional restraints, you may make all the improvements you think best, but your action is revolutionary, not constitutional.

You say the rebels have broken the Constitution—certainly they have, and I would punish them as the Constitution provides. Its provisions are ample for crushing them by arms and hanging them by law. Law-breakers are punished by the laws they break, and those who execute the laws and inflict the punishment should not themselves become law-breakers. Let me close with an extract of a letter from Gov. SPRAGUE, in answer to an invitation to the late New-England Dinner at the Astor House: "I trust that we shall not forget that this rebellion is based upon a mistake; that the masses of the South have been deceived by reckless and ambitious men, touching our sentiments and purposes. It should be our object, while vigorously prosecuting the war, to give the lie to and not to substantiate the statements by which thousands on thousands of honest men of the South have been misled. Let us see to it that when the war is ended the Southern people shall blame their own leaders for having confirmed the stories these leaders have circulated in reference to our motives."

In this way only, it seems to me, can we restore the Union, a union of hands and a union of hearts, and become again a happy, prosperous and powerful nation. For myself, I do most heartily disavow any other wish than that of bringing together these now belligerent States without the loss to any one of them of a single right or privilege which it has heretofore enjoyed.

I think these views should be published in connection with our former correspondence as defining the issue between us. I have not attempted to defend my position nor assail yours; only to present the issue.

It is one upon which I have foreseen there was to be a division. I had hoped it might be postponed until after the war, when we come to determine what use we would make of our victory over rebellion. But the Abolitionists are determined to make it now.

Yours, truly, A. S. DIVEN.

Hon. JAMES DUNN.

MUTINOUS SOLDIERS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Feb. 2.

A general order will be issued in the morning, in which it is stated that several companies of the Fourth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, lately called the Third United States Reserve Corps, have shown themselves mutinous and disobedient. The companies have been disarmed, and placed in confinement at Benton Barracks. The privates and non-commissioned officers of these companies will be sent to Cairo to work on the fortifications until further orders. The commanding officer at that post will see that these companies are made to work faithfully, and will report to these headquarters any who by his repentance and obedience of orders deserves restoration to rank. The officers of these companies, not having joined in that mutinous demonstration, but having failed to enforce order and military discipline, will be mustered out of the service and discharged. The Major-General Commanding is always willing to listen to complaints, and ready to redress well-founded grievances, but he is determined to enforce discipline and obedience to orders. All companies, regiments or corps who shall henceforth disobey orders, or exhibit mutinous dispositions, will be dealt with in a most summary manner.

FROM MEXICO.

An Arrival from Vera Cruz—Strength of the Combined Allied Fleet—Seven Thousand Spanish Soldiers in the City—Spaniards Flying from the Interior, &c.

By the arrival at this port of the brig *E. Baldwin*, Capt. TOWNLEY, from Vera Cruz, we have dates to the 6th ult. The captain reports as follows:

The combined fleet at Vera Cruz consists of sixteen Spanish frigates, three French steam frigates, two British steam frigates; also, four men of war at Anton Lizardo. Passed going in, four large British screw steamers and a Spanish transport.

There were about seven thousand Spanish soldiers in the city—no French or English. When the *Baldwin* arrived at Vera Cruz, the Spanish flag alone was flying at the gate on the Mole. On the 6th, the French flag was hoisted at the gate, the English at the southeast and the Spanish on the northeast corner of the city. There was no flag on the Castle when we left.

There had been a few shots fired at the pickets outside of the town on the Sunday previous to our leaving.

No business was doing in the town; the Mexican merchants having all left for the interior. Provisions were scarce and very high.

Spaniards were making their way out of the interior as fast as possible; the Saturday before the *Baldwin* left an extra steamer with a large number on board, sailed for Havana. They arrived from Tampico and reported having been driven from there.

The Spaniards had placed officials in the Custom-house, Post-office, and other public offices in town.

There were two British vessels at Vera Cruz with cargoes, but they could find no one to receive them. The owners, being Mexicans, had left. One was the brig *Venus* from Liverpool, the other not remembered.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

A Commission to be Appointed to Reform the Militia System of Canada—Also a Commission to Report upon the Means of Defence that Canada Possesses.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1862.

Two very important Commissions are to be issued immediately by the Canadian Government.

The NEW-YORK TIMES stated some time ago that the militia of Canada was a "paper militia." The remark had a good deal of truth in it, and in order to remedy such a state of affairs, our Provincial Government are going to appoint a Commission to investigate the means of improving our Militia laws, and of more efficiently organizing the Adjutant-General's office.

Col. LYONS, C. B., who organized the system of drill used by the British volunteers, and was sent out from England to take charge of ours, is to be a leading member of the commission. Three members of the Administration—Hon. Messrs. CARTER, MACDONALD and GALT—are to belong to it also, as well as Sir ALLAN MACNAB, of Hamilton, C. W., Col. ANGUS CAMERON, of Kingston, C. W., Sir E. P. TACHE, of St. Thomas, C. E., and Mayor CAMPBELL, of Rowville, C. E. Col. WILY, of Montreal, is to be the Secretary, and the Commission is to report in time for the meeting of Parliament in the end of February.

The second Commission, on the fortifications, &c., necessary here, is to be composed of Col. GORDON, Royal Engineers, who is, I suppose, the best military engineer in the British service, Col. WETHERALL, and several other celebrities, who, fortunately, happen to be here just now.

The NEW-YORK TIMES shall have early information of the reports of these Commissions.

These steps are taken in the interest of peace. They mean nothing hostile to the States. A more friendly feeling toward the Northern cause is now becoming general in Canada, from one end to the other.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY.

THE VICTORY AT MILL SPRING.

Part Taken in the Engagement by the Tenth Indiana.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Documents Found in the Rebel Camp.

OFFICIAL REPORT BY LIEUT.-COL. KISE, OF THE INDIANA TENTH.

CAMP OPPOSITE MILL SPRING, Wayne County, Ky., Jan. 23, 1862.

Col. M. D. Manson, Commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Department of Ohio:

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the part taken by the Tenth Indiana Regiment of Volunteers, under my command, in the battle fought on the 19th inst., at Logan's Farm, Pulaski County, Kentucky.

On the evening of the 18th inst., in accordance with your order, I sent out as pickets Companies K and I, Capts. SHORTER and PERKINS, and had them posted on the road leading to the fortifications of the enemy on Cumberland River, distant about twelve miles. Major A. O. MILLER, who posted the pickets, stationed Company I one mile from our camp, and Company K three hundred yards beyond. The latter company received instructions to fall back to Capt. PERKINS if attacked.

At about 6½ o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst., a courier came to our quarters with information that the enemy was advancing upon our camp, and almost immediately afterward the firing of our pickets was heard. The long roll quickly brought the Tenth Regiment into ranks, and I gave orders to Major MILLER to go forward with Company A, Capt. HAMILTON, to the support of the picket companies, which order was promptly executed. I soon proceeded, by your order, with the remaining seven companies of my regiment, down the road in the direction of the picket firing. When I got within 75 yards of these companies, then hotly engaged, I formed the regiment in line of battle and rapidly disposed it for fighting. Five companies extended through the woods on the right of the road, and the remaining companies on the left. A regiment of rebels were advancing in line of battle, and their treasonable colors were seen flaunting in the breeze. Having selected as good a position as practicable, I took a stand and ordered the regiment to fire, which order was instantly obeyed. The firing continued without cessation for more than an hour, during which time we engaged three of the enemy's regiments, and held them at bay. The battle was at its hottest, and our ranks were gradually becoming thinned and mutilated, when I perceived a regiment of rebel cavalry attempting to flank me on the right, and an infantry regiment on the left. I commanded Capt. GREGORY's company to take position to meet the cavalry on the right, which it did, and opened a galling fire upon them; but they were fast closing in upon us, and I saw myself completely outflanked on the right, and that reinforcements must soon come to my relief or I would be compelled to fall back. I was eventually forced to order my right wing to retire, when just as my order was being executed, the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, commanded by Col. FRY, came up and took position on the left of my left wing, and opened a deadly fire on the ranks of the enemy. I now rallied the right wing, the men, with the exception of those who had been detailed to carry off the dead and wounded, quietly taking their places in the line. Just at this time a heavy force appeared to be advancing on the extreme left of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment and a portion of Col. McCOOK's Brigade, which had arrived, engaging the enemy on my right, I was ordered by Gen. THOMAS to the extreme left of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment. I moved the regiment through the brush and over logs to the place designated, and coming to a fence parallel with my line, we hotly engaged the enemy, and after a hard struggle of half an hour's duration, drove him before us, and put him to flight with great loss. A part of my left wing, still engaged on the right of the Fourth Kentucky against great odds, being strongly opposed, I was again ordered by Gen. THOMAS to their support. I forthwith obeyed this command, and in doing so brought my right wing upon the identical ground it had been forced to abandon during the earlier part of the engagement. I then moved forward the whole right wing and two companies of the left, and soon got into a fierce contest with the enemy in front. The whole regiment, from right to left, was now warmly engaged, and slowly but surely driving the enemy before them. when I ordered a "charge bayonets!" which was promptly executed along the whole line. We soon drove the enemy from his place of concealment in the woods into an open field, two hundred yards from where I ordered the charge. When we arrived at the fence in our front, many of the enemy were found lingering in the corners, and were bayoneted by my men between the rails. I pressed onward, and soon beheld with satisfaction, that the enemy were moving in retreat across the field; but I suddenly saw them halt in the southeast corner of the field, on a piece of high ground, where they received considerable reinforcements and made a last and desperate effort to repulse our troops. In the meantime, the gallant Col. McCOOK, with his invincible Ninth Ohio Regiment, came in to our support, and for twenty or thirty minutes a terrific struggle ensued between the opposing forces. I never in all my military career saw a harder fight. Finally, the enemy began to waver and give back before the shower of lead and glittering steel brought to bear on his shattered ranks, and he commenced a precipitate retreat under a storm of bullets from our advancing forces, until his retreat became a perfect rout. I ordered enough men to be left to attend to our dead and wounded, and receiving a new supply of cartridges, (most of our boxes being entirely empty,) the men refilled their boxes, and according to your order, I put the regiment in motion after the retreating enemy. Pursuing them the same evening a distance of ten miles, we arrived near the enemy's fortifications at this place. The way by which the enemy had retreated, gave evidence that they had been in haste to reach their den! Wagons, cannon, musketry, swords, blankets, etc., etc., were strewn all along the roads from the battle-field to within a mile of this place, where I halted the regiment and the men slept on their arms in the open field. The men at this time were powder-besmeared, tired and hungry, having had nothing to eat since the previous night. On the following morning, the 20th inst., after our artillery had shelled the enemy's works, by your order, I moved my regiment to his breastworks, and into his deserted intrenchments, where I have since remained.

It may be interesting to state here that our regimental colors, which were those presented by the ladies of Lafayette, and borne in triumph at the battle of Rich Mountain, were completely torn into shreds by the bullets of the enemy. I have had its scattered fragments gathered, and intend preserving them. Three stand of rebel colors were captured by my regiment.

I cannot speak in terms of sufficient praise of the noble and gallant conduct of some of the officers of my regiment. They did their duty and fought like true veterans. Major A. D. MILLER was wherever duty called him, and in the thickest of the fight, cheering on the men. Acting-Adjutant W. E. LUDLOW did his whole duty, and rendered me valuable assistance during the day. Assistant-Surgeon C. S. PERKINS, and the Rev. Dr. DOUGHERTY, Chaplain of the Tenth Regiment, rendered valuable service in their unrelenting attention to the wounded. Quartermaster RANKIN and NELSON B. SMITH, of the same department, are entitled to great credit for the prompt manner in which they brought up and supplied the men with cartridges. Commissary-Sergeant DAVID B. HART, our Rich Mountain guide in the three months' service, was present and in the line of his duty. Fife and Drum Majors DANIEL and JAMES CONKLIN shouldered muskets, and fought valiantly during the early part of the engagement, after which they were of great service in carrying off and attending to the wounded. Capts. HAMILTON, BOYLE, J. F. TAYLOR, CARROLL and SHORTER, *the three young tigers*, were through the entire battle, where none but the brave and gallant go, and continually pressed forward with their men when the battle raged the hottest and rebels were found most plenty. Capt. VANARSDALL, of Company B, was present, and discharged his duty faithfully until after the right wing was drawn off. Lieuts. COBB, GOBEN, McADAMS, VAN NATTA, JOHNSON, McCOY, BUSH, BOSWELL, SHUMATE and HUNT deserve the highest praise for their brave and gallant conduct. Lieut. McADAMS fell while nobly leading on his men. Lieut. BUSH commanded Company G, and quite distinguished himself. Second Lieuts. RODMAN, COLWELL, MERRITT, LUTZ, MILLER, STALL, SIMPSON, SCOTT and WILDS fully merit all that can be said in their praise, as do all the non-commissioned officers and privates that were present during the engagement. Many individual acts of bravery might be mentioned, such as those of Orderly Sergeant MILLER, of Company B, and my Orderly Sergeant ABRAHAM A. CARTER, who took a gun and fought manfully during the intervals that his services were not required by me in dispatching orders. But nothing I can say will add to the well-merited laurels al-

ready on the brows of both officers and men of the Tenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers.

My regiment lost in killed, eleven men; in wounded, seventy-five—a complete list of whose names I herewith submit.

Respectfully submitted, W. C. KISE,
Lieut.-Col., Commanding Tenth Ind. Regiment.

Maj. A. O. Miller, slightly wounded.

Company A—Capt. Jas. H. Hamilton, Boone County. William Bennett, private, killed; Uriah Starbuck, private, severely wounded; Ira A. Lynch, private, severely wounded; John L. Payne, private, slightly wounded.

Company F—Capt. Benj. M. Gregory, Boone County. William P. Larimore, Sergeant, killed; George W. Lee, private, killed; Wm. H. Wood, private, killed; William P. Windiate, Corporal, mortally wounded; John W. French, private, severely wounded; George L. Essex, private, severely wounded; William A. Hunt, private, severely wounded; Israel H. Miller, Second Lieutenant, slightly wounded; William F. Carson, private, slightly wounded; John L. Hoover, private, slightly wounded.

Company D—Capt. Jos. T. Taylor, Benton and Tippecanoe County.—Elisha Little, private, severely wounded; James Sauster, private, slightly.

Company I—Capt. Jehu W. Perkins, Boone County.—James Keatn, private, killed; Michael F. Brady, private, mortally wounded; Daniel Dougherty, private, mortally wounded, since died; Abraham Dixon, private, severely wounded; Oscar D. Shanklin, private, severely wounded; Felix Shumate, First Lieutenant, slightly wounded; Harvey Price, Corporal, slightly wounded; Ira S. Perkins, Sergeant, slightly wounded; Oliver Strahan, private, slightly wounded.

Company C—Capt. James H. Boyle, Clinton County.—James H. McAdams, First Lieutenant, killed; Jeremiah Batterson, Sergeant, slightly wounded; Joseph J. Goar, private, slightly wounded; Henry Haumul, private, severely wounded.

Company H—Capt. M. B. Taylor, Tippecanoe County.—Noah Dota, private, killed; Erastus Derrey, private, killed; Thos. J. Patterson, private, mortally wounded; William Stone, private, severely wounded; Patrick Ronley, private, severely wounded; James Rowley, private, severely wounded; William Authur, private, severely wounded; William Evans, private, slightly wounded; James Swan, private, slightly wounded; Levi Scott, private, slightly wounded; C. P. Lingo, private, slightly wounded; Daniel Hale, sergeant, slightly wounded.

Company E—Capt. Wm. B. Carroll, Tippecanoe County.—Nelson D. Anderson, private, killed; Lewis Johnson, first lieutenant, severely wounded; Lewis Cochran, corporal, severely wounded; William Vaughn, private, severely wounded; Generous Barre, private, severely wounded; Singleton Reynolds, private, slightly wounded; William W. Collins, private, slightly wounded; Henry Keecheldorf, private, slightly wounded; Jacob Bowers, private, slightly wounded.

Company K—Capt. Samuel H. Shonle, Clinton Co.—Private William Baum, mortally wounded; privates George Lucas, Jno. M. Wellman, James Wallace, David W. Downan, slightly wounded; Eli S. Michael, Color Guard, James I. Doster, Corporal, slightly wounded.

Company G—Capt. Alex. Hogeland, (under command of First Lieut. Jacob H. Bush,) Fountain and Tippecanoe Counties.—Private Joseph Simmonds, severely wounded; privates James C. Truett, John Gillon, John Mosier, John Underhill, slightly wounded; William Dailey, severely wounded; John Sprague, slightly wounded.

Company B—Capt. James H. Vanarsdall, Montgomery County.—James E. Cosner, private, killed; Amos K. Misner, private, mortally wounded; Thomas Landis, private; Thomas Hunt, private; William Y. Porter, private; Isaac F. Miller, Orderly Sergeant; John W. Hogsett, Sergeant; Geo. W. Bradford, Samuel M. Cray, Jeremiah Crane, Josiah Ferguson, Wm. O. Higgins, David B. Lyrue, Geo. R. Marlow, John Miller, Andrew Ocheltree, James A. Shoemaker, John R. Simpson, Thomas J. Simpson, Benjamin M. Vancleve, Martin V. West, privates, slightly wounded.

KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE FOURTH KENTUCKY, COL. FRY.

Company A—Sergeant Lewis Gratzmiller, killed.
Company A—Private William Jones, killed.
Company B—Second Lieutenant, James Hayes, killed.
Company C—Private Patrick Gallagher, killed.
Company C—Private Michael Aigan, killed.
Company D—Private George W. Whaley, killed.
Company E—Sergeant William Stewart, killed.
Company G—Private Joseph Merseile, killed.
Company H—Sergeant John Richardson, killed.
Company K—Private Edmund Burke, killed.
Company A—Corporal Humphry Hyde, wounded, slight.
Company A—Corporal J. Kinney, wounded; leg amputated.
Company A—Privates J. Linney, A. Linkhorn, O'Sullivan, wounded, slight; J. Farrell, wounded, badly; Clinton Sparks, wounded, slight; Charles Meyer, wounded, slight; John Nihill, wounded, badly; J. Philips, wounded, slight; Charles Kinney, wounded, slight.
Company B—Capt. J. A. Vaughan, wounded, slight; Private A. Miller, wounded, slight; First Sergeant D. Butts, Corporal Reuben Hays, Privates Joseph Hunter, wounded, badly; James Cox, John Sigion, wounded, slight.
Company C—Capt. J. L. Williams, wounded, slight; Sergeant John McGrath, wounded, in knee; Corporal A. M. Spencer, wounded in hand; Private H. Gillen, wounded.

KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE SECOND MINNESOTA.

The following is a dispatch from Col. Van Cleve, of the Minnesota Second, to Gov. Ramsey:

List of killed and wounded of the Second Minnesota Regiment, at the battle of Logan's Cross Roads, on the 19th inst.:

KILLED.

Company B—John C. Cooper, Cyrenus Reynolds, Milo Crumb and John Derese.
Company D—Wm. H. H. Morrow.
Company E—Hiton R. Thompson, (Saint Peter.)
Company G—Fred. Bomback, (Minneapolis,) Augustus Rommell, (New Ulm,) Fred. Stemshaum and Jacob Wanner.
Company I—Samuel M. Parker and Fred. Schneider.

WOUNDED.

Company B—Wm. C. Smith and Cornelius White.
Company E—John Maybold, (St. Peter.)
Company G—Frank Keifer.
Company I—Lieut. Tinbroach Stout.
Company K—First Sergeant Thomas McDonough, Wm. B. Wilson and John Benson.

And twenty-five others slightly.

LETTER FROM COL. FRY.

Mrs. Fry, wife of the gallant Col. S. S. Fry, of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, received a letter at Danville, Ky., on Friday last, from Col. F., written after the battle near Somerset. He details in the letter the manner in which he killed Gen. Zollicoffer, which varies somewhat from the many statements we have seen. Col. Fry was in the act of leading his regiment into a charge upon the Mississippians, when Gen. Zollicoffer, accompanied by his aid, rode up to him and said, "You are not going to fight your friends, are you? These men (pointing to the Mississippians) are all your friends." In the meantime Zollicoffer's aid fired upon Col. Fry, wounding his horse, from which wound the animal died. Col. Fry then turned and fired upon Zollicoffer with fatal effect. Gen. Z. evidently labored under the impression that Col. Fry was a rebel officer. The stories about the old intimacy of the two officers are all untrue. They had never met before, nor did Col. Fry know the rank of the officer upon whom he fired, as the evidences of his rank were covered by a cloak which Gen. Zollicoffer wore in battle.

FRIGHT OF THE REBELS.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* says:

"You can scarcely form a conception of the disastrous effects of Gen. Thomas' brilliant victory over the rebels upon them in their precipitate flight. It transcends Bull Run. They fled by every by-way and mountain path—the public road being insufficient to admit them in their hurried flight. They threw away their guns, knapsacks, everything. The wagons were left in the road loaded with flour, the teamsters and others cutting their horses loose and mounting them, others seizing all the horses in the country. Many of the wounded fell by the way, and they are strung along from Mill Springs to Sparta, in Tennessee. The most complete consternation existed among them, and after they passed the Kentucky State line, in Fentress and Overton Counties, Tenn., the people partook of the alarm, and all the rebels, aiders and sympathizers, with their wives and children, fled in dismay. No army was ever so completely routed and scattered. They never can, and never will, be gotten together again. You cannot draw too highly colored a picture of this retreat from Mill Springs, and of its disastrous results. Those who were at Bull Run could not conceive of this retreat before the victorious army of the Union.

It is said that George Crittenden got drunk at Monticello, and was barely able to ride off so as to make his escape. He urged the affrighted rebels to fly for their lives, telling them that Gen. Thomas, with Wolford's cavalry and 50,000 men, were after them. The rebels, it is said, denounce, in the bitterest terms, the rebel Gen. Crittenden."

DOCUMENT FOUND IN THE REBEL CAMP.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. CRITTENDEN.

Division Headquarters, Mill Springs, Ky.,
Monday, Jan. 6, 1862.

To the People of Kentucky:

When the present war between the Confederate States and the United States commenced, the State of Kentucky determined to remain neutral. She regarded this as her highest interest, and ballancing between hope for the restoration of the Union, and love for her Southern sisters, she declared and attempted to maintain a firm neutrality.

The conduct of the United States Government towards her has been marked with duplicity, falsehood, and wrong. From the very beginning the President of the United States, in his messages, spoke of the chosen attitude of Kentucky with open denunciation, and on the one hand treated it with contempt and derision, while on the other hand he privately promised the people of Kentucky that it should be respected. In violation of this pledge, but in keeping with his first and true intention, he introduced into the State arms which were placed exclusively in the hands of persons known or believed to be in favor of coercion, thus designing to control the people of Kentucky and to threaten the Confederate States. Then the Government of the Confederate States, in self-defence, advanced its arms into your midst, and offers you their assistance to protect you from the calamity of Northern military occupation.

By the Administration of your State Government, Kentucky was being held to the United States, and bound at the feet of Northern tyranny. That Government did not rest upon the consent of your people. And now, having thrown it off, a new Government has been established, and Kentucky admitted into the Southern Confederacy. Can Kentuckians doubt which Government to sustain? To the South you are allied by interest, by trade, by geography, by similarity of institutions, by the ties of blood, and by kindred courage. The markets of the North do not invite your products—your State is, to the centre of trade, society, and laws, but a distant province, despised for its customs and institutions—your heroic lineage forbids association in arms with their warriors of Manassas, of Leesburgh, and of Belmont; and your former devotion to the Union must intensify your hatred towards that section which has, in its abolition crusade, broken to pieces the Constitution, and which is now vainly endeavoring to destroy the liberty of the Southern States.

At first you may have been deceived as to the purposes of the North. They talked of restoring the Union. Do you not see that it is hopelessly lost in the storm of war, and that while the rotten Government of the North is shaking over its ruins, the South has erected out of them a new, powerful and free constitutional republic? And now, indeed, the mask is thrown off, and you find the North, through its President, and Secretary of War, and public journals, and party leaders, giving up the claim of Union, and proclaiming the extinction of Slavery and the subjugation of the South. Can you join in this enterprise? The South would never in any event consent to a reconstruction. She is contending with unconquerable spirit, with great military power, with unbroken success, for constitutional freedom and for her own national Government. Where is your spirit of other days, that you do not rush to her victorious standard? Shall the sons of Tennessee, Virginia, Mississippi, and other Southern States, with whom you have gathered the laurels on other battle-fields, win them all in this war of independence, while you are inactive and lost in slothful indolence? May the proud genius of my native Kentucky forbid it.

In these mountains, where freedom and patriotism stir the human heart, can you sleep with the clarion of a glorious war ringing in your ears? True, you have refused to bear the arms and wear the livery of Northern despotism. Their base hirelings have been among you, but have not seduced you into their ranks. Will you stay at home and let noble bands of soldiers, armed in your cause, as in their own, pass on to battle-fields on your own soil, consecrated by no deed of your valor?

Having assumed command of the forces of the Confederate States on Cumberland River, in Southeastern Kentucky, I make this appeal to you. You are already assured that we come among you as friends and brothers, to protect you in your persons, liberties, and property, and only to make war against the invaders of your home and our common enemies. I invoke you to receive us as brothers, and to come to our camp and share with us the dangers and the honor of this struggle. Come to these headquarters, as individuals or in companies, and you will be at once accepted and mustered in with pay and arms from the Government of the Confederate States. At first many Kentuckians entered the army of the South for the great cause it supports; now this has become the cause of Kentucky, and it is your duty to espouse it. Duty and honor unite in this call upon you. Will you join in the moving columns of the South, or is the spirit of Kentucky dead?

GEO. B. CRITTENDEN, Major-General.

ZOLLICOFFER'S ORDERS.

Brigade Headquarters,
Buck Grove, Ky., Dec. 31, 1861.

General Order No. 47.—Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden has assumed command of the division embracing the brigade, and is expected daily to arrive at this encampment. He has ordered that all officers and soldiers on leave of absence or furlough, belonging to this brigade and able to do duty, join the commands to which they belong without delay. Commanding officers will immediately communicate this order to those absent from their respective commands. Commanders of regiments will make an inspection of their regiments, as required by the 30th article of the Army Regulations, this day at 3 o'clock.

By order of F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,
Brigadier-General.

H. M. R. Fogg, Aid-de-Camp.

Brigade Headquarters,
Camp 4½ Miles, Oct. 20, 1861.

The command will move at 12 o'clock A. M., (originally written in pencil at 10 o'clock, and altered with a pen to 12,) in the usual order—Byttle's regiment in front, followed by Statham's, Powell's, Rain's, Newman's, and Cumming's regiments, by the artillery and cavalry; baggage to be left in camp. The necessary details of men to remain here, and slaughter and cook the beef necessary for three day's rations needed. Col. Cumming's regiment will remain at this camp, and put out strong guard and pickets to protect the baggage and public stores which he will collect at this point.

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

A CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

Headquarters Department of the Ohio,
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 27, 1861.

The General Commanding takes pleasure in bringing to notice the gallant conduct of a portion of Col. Willich's Regiment, Thirty-second, at Rowlett's Station, in front of Munfordsville, on the 17th inst.

Four companies of the regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Von Trebra, on outpost duty, were attacked by a column of the enemy, consisting of one regiment of cavalry, a battery of artillery and two regiments of infantry. They defended themselves until reinforced by other companies of the regiment, and the fight was continued with such effect that the enemy at length retreated precipitately.

The attack of the enemy was mainly with his cavalry and artillery. Our troops fought as skirmishers, rallying rapidly into squares when charged by the cavalry—sometimes even defending themselves singly and killing their assailants with the bayonet.

The General tenders his thanks to the officers and soldiers of the regiment for their gallant and efficient conduct on this occasion. He commends it as a study and example to all other troops under his command, and enjoins them to emulate the discipline and instruction which insure such results.

The name of "Rowlett's Station" will be inscribed in the regimental colors of the Thirty-second Indiana Regiment.

By command of Brigadier-Gen. Buell.
[Official] JAMES B. FRY,
A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

FROM GREEN RIVER.

Under date of Munfordsville, Jan. 17, the correspondent of the *Commercial* writes:

"Evening before last, no less than ten colored fugitives from Bowling Green reached our outposts, and afterwards made their way to this place. They are the property of Unionists living in the vicinity of the rebel stronghold. Fearing that their chattels would be impressed into the rebel service and forced to work upon fortifications, their masters advised the slaves to make tracks for the Federal lines, which they did at the earliest possible moment. Some of the new species of contrabands I found to be quite intelligent, although their statements had to be received with many grains of allowance. They said that the rebel forces number from forty to sixty thousand men, but upon being asked as to their means of information upon this subject, they acknowledged that they had only heard so from others. They also stated that there was hardly a house in Bowling Green without its share of sick soldiers. The number of artillery pieces they described as considerable, but mostly of light calibre. The fugitives will probably be given employment as officers' servants, teamsters, &c., &c. I believe this is the first contraband case that has come under the cognizance of our Generals in this vicinity; but it promises not to be the last one, if the fact reported by this last installment, of the forcible employment of hundreds of slaves in the trenches at Bowling Green, is well founded.

Some two months since Gen. Buell issued a general order forbidding the presence of females in any of the camps in his Department. The order was obeyed for a few weeks, but during the last month it was more frequently violated than observed. A large number of wives, sisters and others, relatives of officers in Gen. McCook's Division, had lately taken up their abode here, and made themselves quite at home, when, alas, yesterday morning the General suddenly issued a peremptory order (doubtlessly in accordance with instructions received from the Commander-in-Chief,) requiring all non-resident females to leave on the 3 P. M. train for Louisville. The order produced an intense consternation and wailing among those it concerned, but no evasion was possible, and hence quite a number took their reluctant departure at the stated hour. So hurried was the exit, that several left without their baggage. A few, that could not make up their minds to leave their bandboxes behind, ventured to stay, but shortly after 3 o'clock, the Provost-Marshal commenced making the round of the village, notifying all remaining ones that they would have to leave on the morning train, or subject themselves to a compulsory removal. Of course Gen. McCook has lost all popularity among the exiles, but his was not an act of ungallantry, but 'military necessity.'

Some large storehouses for the accommodation of the Commissary Department are now approaching completion at this point. Ovens capable of turning out from 35,000 to 40,000 loaves of bread per day, are also constructing. It is evidently the intention of Gen. Buell to make this a permanent military post, and to garrison it with a strong force, while the bulk of his army is advancing upon Tennessee.

About a thousand men are now daily detailed for work in the trenches on the south side of the river. From present appearances, only single breastworks, strengthened by ditches, will be thrown up. There is no indication as yet of the intended mounting of heavy guns.

The weather has taken another unfavorable turn, and the camps present again a decidedly gloomy and uncomfortable appearance. Its variability is having a very bad effect upon the health of the troops.

More or less numerous swarms of mounted rebels have again been seen hovering about by our most advanced pickets south of the river. They are reported to be foraging, or rather destroying parties—appropriating everything in the shape of cattle, grain and fodder they can remove, and killing and burning everything else."

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Indianapolis, Jan. 19, says:

"The Thirty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Indiana Regiments, in Gen. Crittenden's division, have received orders and advanced from Calhoun, Ky., to South Carrolton, from which point they will shortly move to Rochester, which is not more than twenty miles from Bowling Green. Gen. Buell is moving forward with great rapidity large bodies of troops to Green River.

Advices from Bowling Green indicate that the rebels are preparing to abandon that place upon the approach of Buell's grand army.

The Ninth Indiana, Col. Moody, has left Cheat Mountain, and is now encamped at Philippa. Cheat Mountain is now held by the Second Virginia."

GEN. HALLECK'S DEPARTMENT.

LETTER FROM GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. PRICE.

Headquarters Department of Missouri,
St. Louis, Jan. 27, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Sterling Price, Commanding, &c., Springfield:

General: A man calling himself L. V. Nicholas came to my headquarters a day or two since with a duplicate of your letter of the 12th inst. On being questioned, he admitted that he belonged to your service—that he had come in citizens dress from Springfield, avoiding some of our military posts, and passing through others in disguise, and without reporting himself to the commanders. He said that he had done this by your direction. On being asked for his flag of truce, he pulled from his pocket a dirty handkerchief with a short stick tied to one corner!

You must be aware, General, that persons so sent through our lines, and past our military posts to these headquarters, are liable to the punishment of death. They are no more nor less than spies, and probably are sent by you to this city to act as such. I shall send Mr. Nicholas back to your camp, but if you send any more persons here in the same way, they will be regarded as spies, and tried and condemned as such. You must know, General, that the laws and usages of war require that a bearer of a flag of truce should report at the nearest post, and should not pass the outer line of sentinels without permission. He should not even approach within gunshot of a sentinel, without displaying his flag, and receiving a signal to advance. If he have dispatches, he should send for an officer to receive and receipt for them, which officer should direct the flag of truce to immediately leave our lines. Answers to such dispatches should be sent to you, by us, in the same way.

In a postscript to the copy of your letter of the 12th inst., just received, you call my attention to the fact that a band of men are "firing private houses, barns, &c." I presume you refer to a band of outlaws on the Kansas frontier. They do not belong to my command, and they entered this department without my authority. As soon as I heard of their depredations, I ordered Gen. Pope to either drive them out of the State or to disarm and confine them. Be assured, General, that no acts of wanton spoliation, such as "firing private houses, barns, mills," &c., and "burning and destroying railroad bridges," &c., will be countenanced by me; on the contrary, I purpose to punish, with the utmost severity, every act of wanton destruction of property, public or private, and every act of pillage, marauding, robbery and theft, committed in this Department, no matter under whose orders or authority the guilty parties may have acted.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
(Signed.) H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding Department.

MISSOURI.

THE BOGUS SECESSION LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Isaac N. Shambaugh, one of the members of the General Assembly, which was called together at Neosho by Gov. Jackson to vote Missouri out of the Union, publishes the following interesting statement of the proceedings of that body in an address to the people of DeKalb County. He says:

"It is doubtless known to most of you that the House of Representatives of our State consists of 133 members, and the Senate of 33 members, and that in order to constitute a quorum constitutionally competent to the transaction of any business, there must be present at least 67 members of the House, and 17 members of the Senate. Instead of this, there were present at the October session referred to (at Neosho) but 39 members of the House of Representatives, and 10 members of the Senate. A few days afterwards, when we had adjourned to Cassville, one additional Senator and five additional Representatives made their appearance; and these being all that were at any time present, it need scarcely be added that all the pretended legislation at either place was a fraud not only upon the people of the *State*, but upon the Government of the *Confederate States*, as well as the *United States*.

It is trusted that these facts will constitute a sufficient answer, not only to the objection which is urged against me of having been opposed to holding a session of the Legislature at the times and places alluded to, but also to the further objection that I voted against the secession ordinance, the act ratifying the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, the bill appointing Senators and Representatives to the Confederate Congress, and the bill appropriating ten millions of dollars for the defence of the State. How could I have done otherwise than to vote against these measures, (being all that I remember as having been passed,) without betraying the trust you reposed in me, and bringing lasting infamy and dishonor upon my name?

However much I may have sympathised with the Confederate States, and however ardently I may have desired to have Missouri admitted into the Union of that Confederacy, I could not consent (nor did I) to attempt the accomplishment of that object by so stupendous a fraud, and by so blasphemous a violation of my oath of fidelity to the Constitution of the State. I trust I need scarcely add that I have too much confidence in your upright patriotism, and in your devotion to the principles of Constitutional Government, to believe that you would have desired me to act otherwise than as I have acted, and am now acting.

It may, perhaps, be assumed by those who are impugning my motives, and reflecting upon what they charge as my defection from the secession party, that the *record* will not sustain me in the foregoing statement of the *facts* of the case, but that the journals will show that there was a quorum of each House present. To this it will be sufficient to reply, that although the records were purposely so made up as to *conceal* the real facts, an inspection of them will demonstrate to the most ordinary sagacity (much less the practiced eye of the *legislator*) that there was *not* a constitutional majority present, at any time, in either house, or at either place.

I did not examine the Senate record, but am informed that it was made up in a manner similar to that of the House, which nowhere gives the names or the number of the members present, nor the names of the members who voted upon the passage of any bill, but simply states that 'the bill was passed, all the members present voting in the affirmative, except Mr. Shambaugh, who voted in the negative.' There may be slight variations from this in some of the entries, but they are all substantially the same. A method so unusual of making up a record will not of course be permitted to invalidate a statement in which I could not possibly be mistaken—for I was there, and acted the part I was thus constrained to act in relation to transactions too momentous to be either misremembered or slurred over by a false or imperfect record. The Confederate States have been defrauded. Missouri is *not* one of them, but stands as she has heretofore done."

THE BATTLE OF SILVER CREEK, MO.

OFFICIAL REPORT BY MAJOR TORRENCE.

Camp near Fayette, Mo., Jan. 10, 1862.

General: I have the honor to report, that, in compliance with your order, I marched my command to Booneville, and was there joined by three companies of Merrill's Horse, under Maj. Hunt, and at the earliest day possible crossed the Missouri River, and reached camp, near Fayette, on the evening of the 5th inst., when I was there joined by four companies of the First Missouri, under command of Maj. Hubbard, and one company of the Fourth Ohio, Capt. Foster. We proceeded at once to gather information of the enemy's movements by sending scouts through different portions of this and adjoining counties.

On the 7th inst., reconnoissances in force were made to Glasgow, Roanoke and surrounding country, and information received that one Col. Poindexter was recruiting in this and other counties, and that he had his principal camp somewhere on the headwaters of Silver Creek, with a force of regularly-enlisted men, from six to eight hundred strong, together with an equal number of aiders and abettors of rebellion. Early upon the morning of the 8th inst. we moved out of camp, with five hundred mounted men, in search of their camp, and marched to Roanoke, fifteen miles distant, and thence in direction of Silver Creek. When within four miles of where the camp was reported to be, the column was halted, and the following disposition made of our forces:

To Major Hunt was assigned the command of that portion of his forces armed with carbines, and with Major Hubbard's command and Capt. Foster's company to form the advance of the column, to attack the camp, draw their fire, and reply with carbines, when the First Iowa and a portion of Merrill's Horse were to charge upon the camp, mounted, if possible, and if not practicable, charge with revolver and sabre on foot. To Lieut Dustin, of Company F, First Iowa, was assigned the advance guard, supported by Lieut. Burrows, of the First Missouri. All being in readiness, the column moved forward rapidly, the advance guard driving the enemy's pickets and rushing to the entrance of the camp. The column followed soon after, dismounted, and drew the enemy's fire. They were in a strong position, being protected by ravines, thick underbrush and timber; their volley was promptly answered by our forces pouring in a galling fire. Three companies of the First Iowa, and a part of a company of Merrill's Horse, were then conducted forward to charge the camp, which was promptly done.

The enemy were now thrown into confusion, and soon began to retreat, leaving horses, guns, together with camp and garrison equipage. It was a complete rout, as the appearance of the camp fully attested. Two companies from the rear were ordered to cut off their retreat, but the darkness and the heavy fog, together with the thick under-brush, rendered it impossible. To avoid surprise, and to be able to move all our forces forward, an order was given to destroy the camp, and look up the dead and wounded. This was soon accomplished, and the darkness forbidding further pursuit, the whole command was then moved to camp, twenty-three miles distant. The prompt action of the troops throughout is worthy of the highest praise. Lieut. Dustin is worthy of honorable mention for his gallant conduct in leading the advance guard; also Major Hunt, of Merrill's Horse; Captains Clinton and Mendell, of the First Missouri, for their gallant and cool bearing during the entire action.

Our list of killed and wounded are as follows, viz:

First Missouri—Lieut. Burrows, Ausco Clark, John A. Brown and James Conia, of Company L; John F. Dumont, Wm. Myres, Thomas W. George, Geo. W. Mitchell, John Hersing and John McGeary, of Company I.

Fourth Ohio—Capt. Foster, Lieut. Kinger, Benj. F. Dugan and Samuel Koffman.

Merrill's Horse—Alexander Keath, Henry Redding and Thos. Moore, of Company E, and Jacob King of Company D.

First Iowa—James Scott, Thos. C. Fletcher and James Caran, of Company A; James Convey and Stephen Sexton, of Company F; Cornelius Thompson and Andrew Johnson, of Company I.

The loss of the enemy cannot be accurately ascertained, but from the most reliable information, their loss in killed and wounded cannot be less than eighty to one hundred. Your most obedient,

(Signed,) W. M. G. TORRENCE,
Major First Battalion First Iowa Cavalry.

To Brig.-Gen. Pope, Otterville, Mo.

GEN. SIGEL.

The New-York *Demokrat* publishes a letter received by Mr. Frederick Kapp from an American officer under Gen. Sigel's command. It is dated Camp Halleck, near Rolla, Jan. 16. The writer says:

"Upon Gen. Fremont's retirement, a series of petty personal resentments were to be gratified, and for this purpose the army was entirely neglected. Springfield and the country below it abandoned to the enemy, and the troops ordered to encamp in the mud at Rolla.

The District comprising the City of St. Louis was at this time under the command of Gen. Curtis, a worthy and amiable gentleman enough, with an especial genius for the masterly inactivity so much in vogue.

Benton Barracks, a pet spot of the city, being always held in reserve for an old pet of the government and one of our "first families"—Gen. Strong.

The District including Rolla was, on the 23d or so of December, without any fixed commander, its economy being in the hands of a few local heroes, manufactured by the Bohemians of the Press.

Generals Sigel and Asboth, with the two divisions, were at the mercy of these "small fry," until finally the command was accorded to Gen. Sigel, and matters began to assume an encouraging shape.

Both these last named Generals immediately cooperated to drive Price back upon his course, Asboth being ordered to head a cavalry advance, but at the very instant this expedition was starting, the order came superseding Sigel and appointing Gen. Curtis to his place. No word of apology or explanation came with it—a number of "regular army officers," Quartermasters, &c., appeared upon the stage, new annoyances (the specialty *par excellence* of these West Point Wellingtons) were instituted and Sigel, out of pure self-respect, was compelled to send in his resignation.

The secret of the thing was this:

"Gen. Schuyler Hamilton wanted a command near his friend Gen. Halleck, whose brother-in-law he is. The nicest one in the West was that of St. Louis—to get St. Louis for Hamilton, Curtis, the incumbent, must be disposed of, and being a West Pointer must be conciliated as well. Therefore give Curtis Rolla, let Hamilton take St. Louis, and Sigel, the only soldier of the 'trio,' is left out in the cold. Benton Barracks intact—the old families of the country must be taken care of. God preserve our old nobility, &c.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following interesting extract from a letter of an officer in Gen. Sigel's command to his wife:

"To-day I invited Gen. Sigel to call on us, (his camp is nearly two miles off.) He said he would be pleased to do so and help instruct us in drill. So, promptly at 2 P.M., the General came over. He put us through the *fighting* programme, for over two hours. Last night we received the papers containing the New-York meeting in favor of Gen. Sigel. I and others had almost a shout over it, for Sigel is beloved by all. "We fight mit Sigel!" In conversation to me, *he expressed great regret that any meeting, purely German, should take action*: that he was an American in feeling; that they had not used him well over there,—meaning in his fatherland,—but here he had found sympathy and more promotion than he had earned, etc. I proposed in the evening, to our officers, that we pay the General a visit, and assure him of *our* good will. It took. Some twenty of us, taking our band, marched over. After a time before his tent, he invited us in, but was thunderstruck to find our numbers. We crammed his large tent full. He undertook to speak, but his heart was too full. Finally he got at it, and delivered a neat and affecting address, complimenting our regiment and officers, full of patriotism, such as I wish more of our members of Congress felt. I replied as well as I could on behalf of our officers and the regiment. * * We left the General with a unanimous feeling that a better man than Franz Sigel is not now in command of the vast army of the United States. We left with a renewed determination to stand by the man who stands with pure motives by the flag we love. 'We fight mit Sigel!' We will conquer with him, and, if need be, every officer of the regiment will fall around him."

FROM CAIRO.

OBJECT OF THE RECENT MOVEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

Cairo, Ill., Sunday, Jan. 19, 1862.

Gen. Grant's Division, whose expedition into Kentucky has excited so much attention for the past ten days, has accomplished its mission, and the army has now mostly returned. The objects of this expedition were these: 1st. To threaten Columbus and prevent a diversion of troops to Bowling Green. 2d. To allow Gen. Smith, with his Paducah troops, under cover of this movement, to take possession of Camp Beauregard, and destroy the railroad track and rolling stock gathered for Mayfield; and 3d, to make a thorough and extended armed reconnoissance of the country on the Kentucky side, between Fort Holt and Columbus, prior to the grand demonstration which in due time will be made upon it. All of these measures have been accomplished.

The force at Columbus has been thoroughly frightened, and are now under the decided impression that the day and hour has come.

Gen. Smith succeeded admirably in his part of the work. The three or four thousand rebels at Camp Beauregard fled before his rumored approach, leaving tents and tent equipage behind them in their flight, and lastly, our engineers have a complete topographical survey of the country north of Columbus, and are familiar with every road and stream. The information thus obtained will be invaluable when we move on Columbus with hostile intent.

No official information has as yet been received at headquarters of Gen. Smith's operations at Fort Beauregard, but the general impression is that he succeeded in destroying a good deal of rebel property left behind by the fleeing forces.

Gen. Paine and Col. Cook's Brigades arrived at Fort Jefferson yesterday.

Gen. Grant and staff arrived here this morning.

Gen. McClernand's Brigade encamped near Blandville last night, and will be at Fort Jefferson this evening. All of these troops will return to their old positions at Fort Holt, Bird's Point and Cairo. The new arrivals from St. Louis will go into camp at Fort Jefferson.

The Eighth Wisconsin arrived this morning from St. Louis.

It has been ascertained from a deserter recently from Columbus, that one of the shells from the *Essex*, the other day, killed quite a number of rebel troops belonging to one of the batteries, and wounded many others. Another shell went plump into the village, but hurting no one. The deserters say that the force at Columbus numbers at least 40,000.

The machinery of the *Benton* has been condemned. She cannot make over three miles per hour. No alterations will be made immediately, however.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

From the Louisville Democrat, Jan. 30.

Through a gentleman who arrived in the city last evening, direct from Nashville, we learned some very interesting facts. This gentleman is well known to the proprietors of the United States Hotel, where he is stopping, and we are confident his statement is a truthful one.

He left Knoxville, East Tennessee, in which vicinity he lives, two weeks ago to-day, for Nashville, intending to work his way into Kentucky, as he has business of great importance in Washington. He was in Nashville on the day the battle of Logan's Old Fields, (Mill Springs, or Somerset,) was fought, but left before any report had reached that city. Taking a boat at that point, he traveled up the Cumberland to Gainesboro, and thence worked his way into our lines. In passing from Gainesboro, he met, at different times, a large number of soldiers flying to their homes. They were in squads of two and three, sometimes five or six, and their story was almost word for word the same.

They reported to him that Crittenden ordered an advance, relying upon the information his scouts had brought him, that there were only two regiments of Federal troops to be met. Zollicoffer endeavored to persuade him to recall his order; but he refused, saying, that he never recalled an order. Zollicoffer than replied that he might as well take out the men and shoot or hang them, but, as he was ordered to go, he would do so, and the tears stood in his eyes as he spoke. The attack was made, and the two regiments they had been expecting to meet fell back for about half a mile. They, thinking the victory theirs, pursued, and only learned their mistake when they were attacked from both flanks, as well as in front.

When Zollicoffer fell, Crittenden, not being seen on the ground, a couple of Colonels, whom he did not know, took command, until Col. Cummings ordered a retreat. Some one cried that the day was lost—"every man for himself." Then they threw down everything that could impede their flight, and rushed for the intrenchments, and then for the river. The rush for the boats was so great that hundreds were crowded into the river and drowned; the cavalry pushed into the swollen stream pell-mell, and many of them were also drowned. The lowest estimate any of them put on the rebel loss was 1,000—some saying fully 1,500—but they stated that the majority of them were drowned.

When asked what the Federal force was by which they were hemmed in, they replied that it could not have been less than thirty or forty thousand. They had no idea where Gen. Crittenden was, and their estimate of the Federal forces was the strongest evidence of the panic under which they fled.

By this gentleman we learn that Parson Brownlow's health is very poor. His son stated that he doubted if his father would live to reach the Federal lines; and if his health would permit, he did not believe the rebel guard would let him go. It is to be hoped, however, that the defeat of Crittenden's army, the death of Zollicoffer, and the panic which evidently now prevails all through East Tennessee, together with Gen. Thomas' advance, will open the way for the safe arrival of the Parson in a land of freedom.

This gentleman is on his way to see Andy Johnson, and reports that the rebels have seized Johnson's house, turning it into a hospital, and confiscating all his property; that, in order to save his mother from the most fiendish persecution, one of Johnson's sons has taken the oath to support the rebel cause, or, at least, not to furnish aid and comfort to the Federals. Another son is hiding among the hills, and has been since last December, looking with eager, longing eyes for the approach of the Federal forces, and the relief from a life of wretchedness.

We sincerely trust the news is true that Gen. Thomas is advancing into Tennessee, and pray he may not stop till he has taken possession of Knoxville. Thousands will flock to his standard, and the great avenue of communication between the East and West will be thus broken up.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Manchester *Guardian* publishes the following letters, which, it says, are from a firm of the highest respectability:

Charleston, Nov. 20, 1861.

You will have heard ere this reaches you that the great Yankee fleet of 130 ships made an attack on our batteries at Hilton Head, and after a severe fight of five hours, our little fort of 16 guns had to yield to 120. The Yankees then landed, under cover of their guns, and have occupied one or more islands on the coast. You are well aware that our sea coast, like that of Georgia and part of Florida, is adapted to the growth of sea island or long staple cotton. Now, the appearance of the Yankees has caused the abandonment of the plantations. The negroes run into the interior to escape Yankee freedom; the planters are burning their houses, their crops and their fields; and we doubt if the Vandals are able to steal more than 100 bags or so. The island called Edisto, where extra fine cotton is principally grown, is almost in a state of ruin. One planter burned $42,000 worth of cotton, besides houses, provisions, &c.; and we fully expect the action of the Edisto planters will be followed by all, whenever the Yankees make their appearance. Whether they confine themselves to the State alone, or Georgia and Florida share the same fate, we feel confident that the planters, rather than permit their crops to fall into the hands of these thieves and desperadoes, will all burn their crops and destroy their cotton fields. Thus the entire long-staple crop, generally estimated at 40,000 to 45,000 bags, may be nearly, if not all, destroyed. But the mischief does not end here; the negroes are run off, the plantations abandoned, and no more long-staple cotton can be planted so long as the war lasts. Whether this is a very serious matter or not to your fine spinners and thread manufacturers, you can better determine. A vast amount of labor must be diverted to grain and meat. The short staple planters finding no market for the crop of this year, will not plant a single seed of cotton the coming Spring. Grain will monopolize their entire attention. These are serious matters to those on your side who are so deeply interested in the cultivation of cotton. We foresaw all this months ago, and did not fail to urge you and friends to induce your Government to recognize the independence of the Confederacy, which would have put a stop to the war by the consequence of its moral effect alone; for, as to England having to fight the Yankees, they are too cowardly and base-minded for that; but it seems your Ministry are more lenient to Yankee insolence than was ever expected of them. True, the Yankees are on the soil of this noble State, but they take care not to leave the islands. When they approach the mainland you will see some tall fighting on our side, and as for running, why the Bull Run will be a circumstance to it. But, laying aside jesting, we cannot be subjugated by these Yankees, though they are inciting our slaves to insurrection, and in fact arming them to make war on us, our wives and little ones; yet we fear them not. They may steal some cotton, burn a few villages, kill a few women and children, do us much real injury in the way of pillage and vandalism; but they can never take from us our liberty; and as for conquering us, the thing is impossible, with our means, resources and determined spirit.

Charleston, Dec. 4, 1861.

The planters will not expose their cotton to the Yankee invaders who are now infesting our island, where all they can obtain are a few bales of long-staple cotton unginned. As they approach, the planters are now applying the firebrand. Already the entire island of Edisco and many others where the finest description of long cottons are grown, have been entirely destroyed by fire. I fully expect nearly the entire sea island crop will be consumed by the action of the owners themselves. The negroes (except when taken prisoners) have run away with their masters. The planting of long cotton must be abandoned now during the war, and if the blockade is not raised before Spring, so that the planters can sell cotton, then there will not be a bag of short cotton planted the coming Spring. Every planter will devote his energies to the production of provisions.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A PROJECT OF GOV. CURTIN.

The Harrisburgh correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes:

"The Governor has made a request to the War Department, after the consolidation of the various infantry regiments is completed, that this force shall be formed into a division embracing all three of the arms of the service, like the McCall Division, composed entirely of Pennsylvanians. I like the idea very much. The troops of a State thus kept together in masses retain their State identity far better than single regiments can possibly do, mixed indiscriminately among and enveloped by immense masses. If, therefore, this request be complied with, whatever honor these troops may win will form a peculiarly proud and distinct chapter in the history of this State.

But the Governor's purpose ends not here. He thinks heavier bodies than are now assembled upon the Southern coast at any and all points are needed there. If, therefore, there are more troops to be sent down the coast or into the Gulf, as there must be, then a column thus composed will be able to make a decisive and striking impression at some point. Were they with Sherman now, he would have no occasion to delay his descent on Charleston or Savannah, or upon both.

He proposes, further, to have all those regiments which survive consolidation, or which rather are to be completed by it, assemble at or near Philadelphia, and accustom themselves to field movements upon a large scale. This could be accomplished whilst the Union Government was fitting up and collecting sufficient transportation for them.

The assembling and fitting up of such a fleet as would be required for transportation of men, horses, supplies, stores, cannon, etc., would give employment to vast numbers of mechanics, artisans and laborers of all classes in our city during the present trying season of the year. More than a million of Government money would be left here. This feature of it is of vast interest to our people. Beside, it would tend to banish the comparative disuetude into which Philadelphia, a great seaport, has fallen. All the expeditions of note or magnitude have been fitted out and supplied at New-York or Boston. Let Philadelphia, with her more than forty thousand soldiers in the field, be treated as if she were a daughter and not a step-child of the Government.

The following are the nine infantry regiments which are filled up, or will be, to an average nine hundred. They are all in this State, save Gregory's, and that will be recalled from Washington. The Eleventh, now lying at Annapolis under Col. Richard——, may also be added—in all the regiments of infantry.

Fifty-fourth, Col. J. M. Campbell; Fifty-sixth, Col. S. A. Meredith; Fifty-eighth, Col. J. Richter Jones; Sixty-seventh, Col. Jno. F. Stanton; Ninetieth, Col. Peter Lyle; One Hundred and First, Col. Jos. H. Wilson; One Hundred and Third, Col. F. L. Lehman; One Hundred and Eleventh, Col. M. Schlandecker.

Thus there will be:

Infantry, total	9,000	Cavalry, total	1,600
Artillery, total	1,380		
Total			11,980

There is strong reason to believe that this whole plan will be carried out. Most certainly the Governor is its originator, and the purpose of it should receive a cordial support from a united Philadelphia Press.

OBSERVER.

GEN. ROSECRANS ON THE RIGHTS OF REBELS.

An anonymous letter having been addressed to Gen. Rosecrans at Wheeling, charging him with persecution of Secessionists in that city, and threatening retaliation when "Jeff. Davis comes," he authorizes the editor of the Wheeling *Press* to respond for him as follows:

"1. The Government is for the good of the people, and not the people for the good of the Government.

2. Whenever a majority of the people have constitutionally chosen a form of government and a Chief Magistrate, they have a right to enjoy the benefits of that choice, and every true man, every true democrat of the minority, will cheerfully submit to it, or leave the country.

3. This people of Western Virginia has chosen to adhere to their old Government and their old laws; against this choice a revolution is raised, and the people have put it down.

4. No man has a right to the benefits of the peace and order which has resulted, who wishes the overthrow of this peace and order.

5. Whatever may be the character of the writer, the sentiments expressed in the anonymous communication are neither those of a Democrat or a "Seventy-sixer," but of a cowardly traitor who borrows good names and who lurks among his neighbors with matches and appliances, watching the time when their enemies may give him a chance to fire their city and drench its streets in blood.

The General expects neither truth nor justice, much less mercy, from the relentless vipers who live in a community they desire to destroy, and in the sacred name of liberty claim the privilege of insulting, on the public streets, those who have had the courage to stand by their own interests and their liberties, and defend them against an iniquitous and unscrupulous rebellion, which, if successful, would crush out both State and individual rights, and establish on their ruins an odious military despotism based on Slavery."

A NAVAL ACTION ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"On the 15th instant the steamers blockading the Rappahannock River observed a schooner standing out of Thompson's Creek, about a mile and a half from the mouth of the river, and standing up the river, as if to make away from the gunboats, keeping close to the shore. The *Mystic* was ordered to give chase, and succeeded in beaching the schooner, when the crew of the latter vessel deserted her and made the shore in safety.

"Two boats were lowered from the *Mystic*, and the tars took possession of the schooner, when they were fired on by a party of rebels, some five hundred yards distant, with canister, apparently from a howitzer. The balls passed over them, and no one was injured. The *Mystic* then opened fire and shelled the surrounding woods, covering the retreat of our boats.

The gunboat *Dawn* then moved up to assist the *Mystic*, and fired four shells at different points, without any reply being made by the rebels. The *Dawn* then proceeded higher up the river and closer into shore, where she was fired on from a rifled piece placed some distance up the beach. No damage was done, however, and it was discovered that the rebels had a howitzer and a rifled cannon, which they were moving up or down as necessary, and that no battery was to be found.

The schooner was burned, and as it was getting late, the gunboats returned to their station at the mouth of the river.

No one on our vessels was injured; but Acting Master Coffee, of the *Mystic*, who had charge of the boarding boats, had his fine naval cap torn all to pieces by the rebels' canister, but, being bald on the crown of his head, he 'had not even a hair of his head harmed!'"

A TESTIMONIAL TO EX GOV. HICKS.

Chestertown, Kent County, Dec. 26, 1861.

Dear Sir: We accompany this communication with a silver pitcher, waiter and goblets, on which are engraved the coat of arms of the United States and the State of Maryland, various National devices, and the inscription:

"To His Excellency, Thomas Holliday Hicks, Governor of the State of Maryland, from the Union men of Kent, for his unswerving devotion to the Constitution and the Union."

We desire your acceptance of this small token from those who appreciate your fidelity, firmness and patriotism, in the momentous and perilous crisis through which our State has passed the present year. Your highest reward is the consciousness of having performed your duty, and next, the approbation, esteem and confidence of your fellow-citizens.

In laying aside the robes of office and retiring to a private station you will carry the knowledge that the loyal people of Maryland, and of all the Union States, highly value your public services; and we add, owe you a debt of gratitude which will never be adequately discharged.

Your firmness and fidelity to the obligations of duty and of patriotism have kept back the desolation and calamity of civil war from our midst, and saved the Capital of the nation from capture and destruction by the hands of the insurgents.

May you live to witness the realization of your fondest hope for the restoration of that perfect union, harmony and prosperity, which, we believe, a good Providence has in reversion for our beloved country.

In behalf of those we represent, as well as individually, we beg you to accept assurances of their and our highest consideration and regard,

We remain, as ever, yours,
GEORGE VICKERS, S. W. SPENCER,
EDWARD WILKINS, JESSE K. HINES,
GEO. B. WESTCOTT, WM. F. SMYTH,
Committee.

To His Excellency Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland.

REPLY OF GOV. HICKS.

State of Maryland, Executive Chamber,
Annapolis, Jan. 1, 1862.

Gentlemen: I acknowledge the receipt of your flattering communication, with the accompanying handsome testimonial, and regret my inability to thank you suitably for the valued compliment, and I beg to assure you that it is highly appreciated.

Being about to close a plain, but trying term of the Executive administration of your State, with much of short-coming and imperfection in the retrospect, I am deeply moved by this demonstration of your favor, and coming as it does, from those who came to my relief at a period when all was dark and of dreadful foreboding as to Maryland's future; when the waves of secession and rebellion were beating with great force and fury upon the frail bark of your State Executive, you, with many other patriots, stood by, nobly watched the storm, and skillfully helped to work the ship, until now, thank God, we are, helmsman and crew, comparatively safe in port.

Gentlemen, this exhibition of respect and confidence is rendered doubly valuable because of the fact that I am soon going into that retirement so desirable to one care-worn and borne down by responsibilities and labors, added to domestic afflictions, almost without parallel; and now when I have no patronage to bestow, and no favoritism or refusal to exercise, you come to solace me. The favor will never fail to be warmly and gratefully cherished. I beg through you, gentlemen of the Committee, to tender to each one of Kent County's faithful Union-loving sons who contributed to this valuable testimonial, my profound thanks, and to assure them, that unworthy as the recipient may be, it will be held in lasting remembrance.

With a sincere invocation to kind Heaven that, if it be compatible with Divine Wisdom, an early termination of the fratricidal war between our brethren of the North and the South may be our good fortune, and that fraternal relations, gentle peace and good will, may again pervade our entire country,

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your favored obedient servant,
THOMAS H. HICKS.

To George Vickers, Edward Wilkins, Geo. B. Westcott, S. W. Spencer, Jesse K. Hines and William F. Smyth, Esqs., Committee.

MORE SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

A portion of an interesting correspondence between a Boston merchant and Major Vinton, of the Quartermaster's Department, of New-York, appears in Saturday's Boston *Commercial Bulletin*. It appears that the Boston merchant addressed a note to Gen. Meigs, suggesting the importance of having in the Quartermaster's Department some one who is acquainted with the manufacture of army cloth in all stages, intimating that if this was not done, the Government would be severely taken in, as the proposals advertised were defective. Gen. Meigs courteously referred the letter to Major D. H. Vinton, Quartermaster in New-York, who is charged with providing clothing and material for making it, for the army. Major Vinton replied with some acrimony, as will be seen by the following extract:

"Were this meddlesome letter not referred to my notice, I should desire it to be treated with the contempt it deserves; but as it is, I will condescend to advise you that the Quartermaster's Department needs not the help of your extra-judicial opinions so far as I have anything to do with the administration of its affairs intrusted to my judgment and integrity. You are aware, I presume, that I am the author of the advertisement for proposals, upon which you presume to animadvert."

The merchant responded to this tirade in a civil letter, pointing out wherein the proposals were defective, and closing with a demand for an apology for the insulting letter. Receiving no reply to this letter, he forwarded to Washington charges against Major Vinton, which were referred to the Judge-Advocate of the army, who decided that Major Vinton had been guilty of a breach of official duty and propriety, and was liable to that charge, although he thought it inexpedient to urge a Court-martial, lest the public interests might receive detriment.

GEN. T. W. SHERMAN'S EXPLANATION.

Headquarters Expeditionary Corps,
Port Royal, (S. C.,) Saturday, Jan. 11, 1862.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

Sirs: I have thus far refrained from noticing, in any manner, the criticisms and the attacks upon my course while in charge of the land forces of this expedition, which have been published from time to time in some of the journals of the country, and shall continue to do so, as my time is too important to be taken up in noticing silly and unfounded remarks made mostly by ignorant and prejudiced individuals.

But it is due to the interests of the public service to publicly proclaim the utter falsity of the statement made in several journals of the country, repeatedly brought to my notice, that a projected plan for the continuance of the expedition was abandoned in consequence of a disagreement and misunderstandings between Commodore Dupont and myself.

The cordial and hearty coöperation that has existed between the two branches of the service does not deserve such gross and calumnious misrepresentations. The proper departments of the Government are kept duly informed of the reasons for any change of programme that may be made.

The commanders of the expedition do not intend to consult with any of the numerous idlers who unfortunately infest this command, as to the propriety of their movements, or as to the propriety of their movements, or as to their reasons for any change they may see fit to make in their plans.

The most friendly and cordial feelings and entire harmony of action that have always existed between Flag-officer Dupont and myself have produced nothing but the deepest indignation at the charge above referred to. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

SUFFERINGS OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

The Boston *Journal* says: "We know of a case of an industrious firm in Texas, who had a store filled with goods of the value of twenty thousand dollars, which was all taken from them. In another case, the head of a family remained at the South, while the mother and daughter came North. Communication was interrupted, funds failed to reach the unfortunate females, poverty followed with rapid pace, the mother sickened and died, while the daughter is now an inmate of an insane asylum.

In another case, however, the Southerners got the worst of the bargain. A shrewd Yankee, who had been long in business in a Southern city, foreseeing the coming storm, proposed to sell out to his partner his large investments in that region at a handsome discount, as his health would not permit him to remain in that section. The sale was effected, and the Yankee departed to his Northern home with a heavy balance in his pocket. But with the uncertainty of affairs there this property has depreciated rapidly until it is now not worth half what was paid for it. The Southern purchasers have since sent a notice to the Yankee merchant that it would not be healthy for him to show his head again in that region, and he will not, at least for some time to come."

SACRIFICED.

The Knoxville *Register*, of Jan. 15, says:

Judge Pickins, who was some time since sent to Tuscaloosa as a prisoner of war from this City, died recently, while being transferred from the latter place to Mobile. Since his incarceration, his wife and daughter have both died, and now the father and husband follows them to the grave.

THE QUESTION OF COTTON.

The Manchester Men—Their Wants and Apprehensions—Distress of the Laboring Classes, &c., &c.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When I wrote you from this city late in September as to the prospects of a supply of cotton from other than American sources, which supply at that time was so confidently anticipated and relied upon by the British Press, I think I showed conclusively that all expectations of that nature, though perhaps well founded, for some future period of time, yet for all present purposes, were utterly vain and futile.

The three or four months' time that has passed since the date of that letter, (which, I have heard was published to the readers of the TIMES, though I have never seen it in print,) has only served to prove the entire correctness of the views therein set forth. The dark cloud that was then seen gathering over the poor operatives of Manchester, and the cluster of little manufacturing cities of which Manchester is the great centre, has become more intensified and wider spread.

I visit the great Commercial Exchange upon market days, and as I look down from the reading gallery into the magnificent centre of the building, I see fifteen hundred to two thousand merchants and manufacturers densely crowding the whole area; and the whole assembly in a manner articulated into little groups of twos and threes, all intensely interested in the great crisis that is upon them. Their mingled voices, though they all speak low, reverberate through the arches, and under the domes of the great building, and sound like the noise of distant waterfalls.

This assembly of earnest and anxious men feels the full force of the cotton question. There are other Merchants' Exchanges, and in all countries, but these Manchester men (they pride themselves on being called "Manchester men;" no one of their orators would dare address them as "gentlemen of Manchester") represent the largest amount of wealth, and capital actually employed in the business they discuss, than is represented for any purpose by any other body of merchants in the whole world. The following, which I cut from the *Guardian* this morning, will give you an idea of these gloomy conferences at the Exchange:

"Both buyers and producers, but particularly the latter, have left the market this evening in a state of anxiety such as they had not previously felt. They are, in fact, alarmed at their present condition and immediate prospect. The spinners of a large proportion of the yarns produced in this district would willingly exchange the finished article for the raw cotton, weight for weight; and the makers of the bulk of the cloth produced in this district would willingly barter that cloth, weight for weight, against yarns wherewith to weave more such cloth; but neither holders of cotton nor holders of yarn will venture upon such transactions. We are assured by not a few millowners that, taking the present price of 'middling' or 'middling fair' American cotton, and the present price of printing cloths, shirtings, &c., the loss is not less than fourpence (4d.) per pound. He who turns off weekly 10,000 pieces, weighing each 8¼ pounds, will, therefore, incur upon them a loss of £1,333. Let that go on for a year and the sacrifice would be £69,316. A great many are not quite in this predicament. The trade may hold (though many say not) an average of a month's supply of cotton, laid in at different steps under this day's prices; but every week will subject more and more to the destructive action of this terrible screw. In the coarser goods the loss is not so great, but is most serious. Those who buy yarns and weave it into cloth are not suffering nearly so much as those who spin as well as weave. The latter lose by both processes.

According to the lowest calculation, the production of yarns and cloths is reduced 50 per cent.; more generally it is considered to be 60 per cent. Selling commission agents are the best judges in the case, and our inquiries are made from them as well as from great numbers of producers.

There is no choice. Every day and every week will rapidly carry further the curtailment of spinning and weaving. Many are preparing to close their works (as others have been doing) when their stock of material is used up. Others are going from four to three, or from three to two days a week.

Already the hands entirely unemployed are numbered by thousands in single localities. Looking at this and at the coming increase, the question is anxiously put on every hand, How are these people to be kept? And the question will press more and more from this time. To avoid, as long as possible, a total stoppage, some employers will at once go from four days a week to two, (even a single day is spoken of,) until the cotton or yarn in hand shall be used up."

Thus it is the merchants are embarrassed; on the one hand, there is little demand for goods; on the other, cotton is not to be had from which to make them, except at ruinous loss.

And then, sadder and drearier than all, for these fifteen hundred or two thousand merchants in their perplexity of doubt, there are three hundred thousand other persons, who, though they do not participate in the councils of the Exchange, yet whose anxious hearts feel, and whose pale faces express all their deep interest in the subject; in their gloomy dwellings there is no meat, and in thousands of them no meal—the wolf is at the door.

The mortality among little children is very great, and the city authorities have caused to be printed on card-boards, for distribution among the poor, instructions to mothers as to the proper way to dress and feed their infants; but it is to be feared that no precepts, however wise, will keep in trim the little lamp of life that has been lighted in a dark and wet abode, below the level of the street, in which there is no furniture, no food, no fuel, but perhaps in a single apartment six to ten persons of either sex. Is this the general condition of the Lancashire operatives? Assuredly, no; they get good wages and live comfortably, in good times. But what follows, from the statement in the extract above, that, "according to the lowest calculation, the productions of yarns and cloths are reduced 50 to 60 per cent.?" That means that 50 or 60 out of every 100 operatives are either completely destitute, or very much reduced in their means of living. As a general rule, they don't save anything in the best of times, so that they have few savings to fall back upon.

The newspapers have ignored as long as possible this condition of things, though they have occasionaly cast a furtive glance toward the future. And one of the city papers two months since observed "*that, if there was an indisposition to look forward to this subject, it was because the prospect was too horrible for contemplation.*" But the spectacle forces itself on; this morning the following notice appears in the papers:

"The meeting of gentlemen connected with the Provident Society, which we mentioned yesterday, was held during yesterday forenoon, at the Town Hall, (T. GOADSBY, Esq., Mayor, presiding,) to take into consideration how best to meet the distress prevailing among the poorer classes at the present time. After a conference, a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Board of Guardians, to ascertain the amount of distress existing, and to arrange as to the measures best calculated to meet the exigencies of the occasion."

The distress in some of the out-manufacturing towns in the vicininy of Manchester is even greater than here. A clergyman at Angel Meadows, writes of the terrible destitution there; and appeals to the charities of the humane. He had visited some two hundred families; he found twenty or thirty of them so entirely destitute that immediate aid had to be provided to preserve life; he found a little meal to be the only article of food in nearly all; he found no meat, and in only one house did he find butter, which was in that case only equal in quantity to the size of a nut. At Blackburn nearly 3,000 are out of work, and dreadful suffering has ensued.

It has been well remarked that to promise these poor people a good supply of cotton next Spring, or next year, is but to promise them *work and wages in Paradise.* They must have relief now, or they will not require it—except for burial.

In further confirmation of my previous letter, as to the immediate competition of the India cotton with the American, I annex the following, from *Burns' Monthly Colonial Circular:*

"The East Indian merchant has invariably charged the British spinner as being the impediment to the production of cotton in India, and a check to its export, from not giving it an equal chance in his purchases with American. Nay, said they, you do not give us even a fair price for it, and whenever you have a sufficient supply from the United States, you reject East Indian altogether. Now, in fairness, we must say that, although the trade may have carried their antipathy against East Indian cotton to a greater extent than they were warranted in doing, still they were justified in shunning it to a certain extent; and if for no other cause than the bad condition in which it was exported. And, as the best and truest method of knowing what is religiously just is by putting ourselves in the obverse position, we put it to the Indian merchant, whether, if he was the consumer of cotton, and we had offered to him a bale of American cotton, so clean as to be fit to put into the process of spinning at once, and a bale of East Indian cotton, from which 25 per cent. of dirt and leaf must be eradicated, would he give the same price for each of them? We think not. But in this respect, it is not only a detriment to the spinner, but a dead loss to the exporting merchant. Take, for instance, a bale of East Indian cotton, at 380 lbs., and suppose it to be equal in staple to American at 8d. per lb., with 25 per cent. loss in dirt, the East Indian cotton (minus the dirt) would cost the spinner about 10½d. per lb.; and thus it is that there is now so wide a margin between the price of Indian and American cotton. But, on the other hand, let the merchant only stipulate in his purchases for clean cotton, and he will realize at least 1d. per lb. more for himself; the planter would not charge more, except, perhaps, a nominal sum for extra cleaning, because the rubbish he now puts in he charges as cotton, and he could only do the same were it actually the case. We feel certain that the means of improving the condition of East India cotton rests with the merchant, and that it is more to his advantage than any other that he should demand to have it in a clean and marketable state. It would be difficult to find a single article of produce imported into this kingdom that equals East Indian cotton for false packing, or even is not in a useable condition for the purpose it is intended on shipment. There have been causes over which probably the planters or merchants have had no control, viz., the rude means of conveyance, the want of roads and water-ways for bringing it to a port, and rough instruments for cleaning it, all tending to impair the quality of the cotton.

The merchants of Manchester are delighted that the *Trent* affair has been settled without war. This is emphatically true of all the great industrial centers of England. The commercial and producing classes are not those who would look upon such a war with complacency.

OAKLAND.

Branch Post-Offices in Cities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the past fifteen years there has been, and there still is, a law which not only authorizes, but "directs" the Postmaster-General, "whenever in his judgment the public interest or convenience may require it, to establish one or more branch Post-offices to facilitate the operation of the Post-office in any city or place which, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, may require such additional accommodation for the convenience of the inhabitants;" and the same law further expressly provides that no additional "postage shall be charged for the receipt or delivery of any letter or packet at such branch Post-offices."

Apparently with a view to evade the restricting clause in this law, the several up-town offices in this City, at which letters are received and delivered, were designated "stations," instead of branch Post-offices, and a charge of two cents each was made for the delivery of letters therefrom. But when, some two years ago, the attention of Postmaster-General HOLT was called to this practice, he directed that it should be discontinued, and caused letters to be delivered from those offices free of extra charge. Since then those who were informed of this decision, and preferred to receive their letters at the up-town offices, (of which there are seven,) rather than at the down-town office in Nassau-street, have only had to signify their preference to the Postmaster in order to have their mail matter thus delivered to them. That the public have not more generally availed themselves of this privilege, or rather right, is owing, doubtless, to the fact that it has never been officially advertised that they were entitled to it. Such an announcement might tend to diminish the receipts from box rents at the Nassau-street office, and also, in a measure, the fees of the letter-carriers. Hence, probably, the silence of the Post-office officials on the subject. But, notwithstanding this official reticence, the result of Postmaster-General HOLT's decision has gradually become known, and, to a greater or less extent, our citizens have already availed themselves of the facilities thus tardily extended to them.

It is to be regretted, therefore, that just as we are beginning to reap the advantages of a beneficent law, a project is set on foot by a Member of Congress from the rural districts to repeal it. A bill introduced by Mr. COLFAX, of North Bend, Ind., (he who was recently so ingloriously defeated in his attempt to drive Metropolitan newspapers into the mails,) has already passed the House of Representatives, authorizing a charge of one cent each, in addition to the postage, on each letter mailed at or delivered from these branch post-offices. The bill also repeals the clause in the existing law, under which letters are now delivered free.

Should this bill become a law, it would be equivalent to an enactment that several hundred thousand of the inhabitants of this City must pay four cents postage on their letters instead of three. Their only alternative would be for each of them to go or send not less than two miles, and from that to ten miles—the distance to the Nassau-street Post-office and back.

The arguments which were urged to secure the passage of this bill in the House are not found in your report of Congressional proceedings; but it would seem as though there were many reasons why it should not become a law, and it is believed that it is only necessary for the Press to call public attention to the measure in order to secure its defeat, notwithstanding the Senate Post-office Committee has already reported favorably thereupon.

Among the reasons which might be urged against the proposed measure, are:

1. The manifest injustice of compelling a portion of the people of the United States to pay four cents postage on their letters, while the rest are charged but three. If to this it be answered that "the extra charge is not compulsory, and that those who desire to avoid the payment of it can do so by sending their letters to the Nassau-street office," the question will naturally arise—Why should five hundred thousand people, or even one hundred thousand, be compelled to make a journey of several miles to the post-office? Why not establish post-offices (or branch post-offices, if the Department prefers them,) in their midst? Surely if, instead of residing contiguously in one city, the same number of people dwelt in two hundred, or even three hundred different villages, there would be a post-office for each separate community. Such is the case in the adjoining States of Connecticut and New-Jersey. Though the population of each is less than that of this City, they have, jointly, upwards of four hundred post-offices. Minnesota, with less than half our population, has upwards of three hundred, and it would doubtless be safe to assume that, even in that new and sparsely settled State, there is not a community of fifty families which has to go a mile to reach a post-office.

2. It costs the Government at least $200,000 per annum less to conduct the postal affairs of this City than it does to transact the same amount of business and collect the same revenue in any other part of the country, saving and excepting two or three other of the larger cities. Hence the inhabitants of this City are justly entitled to the postal facilities which the law now grants them without any extra charge. In 1860 the total receipts of the Post-office Department were $8,171,000, and the compensation of the Postmasters and their clerks, and the incidental expenses of the Post-offices, amounted to $3,700,000; or to upwards of forty-four per cent. of the gross revenue. But in striking this average the large cities are necessarily included. If a district is taken where there is no large city, the expenses of conducting the Post-offices there will be found to be, proportionately, far greater. Thus, in the four States of Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, whose aggregate receipts were $723,000—some $100,000 less than those of the City of New-York,—the expenses of the post-offices were $381,000, or 52 per cent. of the gross revenue. In the five New-England States, exclusive of Massachusetts, the aggregate receipts were $661,000, the expenses $324,000, or 49 per cent. of the whole amount of postage collected there. At the same time, while there were collected at the post-offices in this City some $825,000, the expenses of conducting the office were only about 28 per cent. of the receipts, or some $225,000—being, as previously stated, some $200,000 less than the cost of collecting the same amount of revenue in any other portion of the country; this, too, notwithstanding the most of the foreign correspondence of the whole nation is distributed at this office. This fact, alone, should be a sufficient reason for exempting this City from an extra tax for merely ordinary postal facilities; but, 3. There is still another, and possibly more weighty, reason why the proposed law should not be passed. It will lead to infinite vexation and delay in the receipt of letters posted at these branch post-offices.

In spite of all efforts to the contrary, letters for the mails will be dropped into these offices, with merely the ordinary postage prepaid thereon. Such letters, instead of being forwarded to their destination, will be "held for postage," and some one or two days, as the case may be, after they should have been received in due course of mail, the respective parties to whom they are addressed will each receive a notice from the Postmaster here, informing them that by inclosing to him a one-cent stamp, and prepaying the postage on the note in which it is sent—three or ten cents more—a letter to his address, which is thus "held," will be forwarded to him. After a delay sufficient for him to send to the New-York Post-office and back—and this must often necessarily be from two to three weeks in cases where the unfortunate party addressed resides west of the Mississippi, and even two or three months if he resides in California or Oregon—after such a delay, and after seven cents postage, instead of three, or twenty-one cents, instead of ten, is paid for each letter, they will be forwarded to their respective destinations; but not, however, until, in many instances, they have become valueless by reason of the detention to which they have been subjected.

This aspect of the case alone, if properly presented to the Senate, would doubtless afford a sufficient reason to prevent the proposed measure from becoming a law. As, however, it has already been favorably reported to that body by its Post-office Committee, our citizens cannot be too prompt in sending in their remonstrances against it.

England and America.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To an impartial observer the present relations of England with America must present this interesting fact, that whereas the United States proceed with a dignity and disregard of foreign obloquy that show self-reliance and imperturbable good temper, the British Government, through its organs, chafes, threatens, is coarsely vituperative and maliciously insulting, so that it is the aristocracy of England who are by all the rules of polite society guilty of vulgarity, while the democracy of America, from Senator SEWARD down, show the essential qualities of gentlemen. In homelier phrase, and with an illustration that is more akin to the favorite style in word-painting of the London *Times*, America in this attitude of reciprocal hostility might be depicted as a mastiff, while Great Britain, with her upper lip half lifted from the increasing teeth, and her eyes red with a malignant fire, would be aptly represented by the bull-dog.

Thus much for preamble.

Very many years ago a little girl of an English family and herself English born, hearing her mother complain of a deception practised on her in New-York by an English watchmaker, in whom, with national prejudice, she had confided in preference to the native workmen, remarked to her: "Why, mamma, you know the English are famous for lying." That little girl lived to become, in common with most of her cisatlantic countrywomen, an abuser of everything American, and a perfect Cassandra as to the fate of the American Republic, yet her ingenuous remark as a child has lost none of its applicability, and will not, so long as the Press in England, which often represents directly the opinions of her foremost statesmen, displays the duplicity, the Pharisaism and the direct falsehood, that astonish still more than they offend us, in its daily diatribes against our hated, because envied and unforgiven, Republic.

And first, of its duplicity and falsehood. The London *Herald* says: "The Northern States are formally told by their Government that Great Britain has taken advantage of their weakness to humiliate them; and the charge will not be the less readily believed because it is absurd as it is false. Our transatlantic brethren are good haters; and it is greatly to be feared that they will only await a favorable opportunity to provoke a war, and in the meantime that they will do what they dare to annoy and insult England and Englishmen." *Mutato nomine, de te, &c.* But that is too mild reproof for an hypocrisy and a mendacity that only do not move contempt because the atrocious design that is transparent through them rouses our indignation. Then, the London *Times*: "We have never deviated from grave and courteous discussion, and have never descended to retort the wild invectives which come from the other side of the Atlantic." What is it that sets the writer of so impudent a falsehood above the shame of being instantly detected, especially when, in another article, the same paper says: "The general impression in this country is that both sides in the States have acted as ill as could be, and that it is not for England to decide which of them bears the palm for insolence, outrage, treachery and folly?" Is it that it sees truth no where around it save in the liberal party, and that its baseness finds a ready welcome with those who, on the other side of the Channel, have the same wicked object in view?

And now, of its Pharisaism. The *Morning Post*: "The English nation will accept Mr. SEWARD's dispatch frankly and as it is meant, and we shall be much surprised if the same generous feeling which from the commencement has governed us does not now silence all cavil or carping. All ends then happily, with great honor to many concerned, amongst whom Earl RUSSELL and Lord LYONS are very conspicuous." Now that we know what those amongst us of the present writer's thinking, have always believed that Earl RUSSELL deliberately suppressed the knowledge of Mr. SEWARD's dispatch of Nov. 30, we may well suppose he must be an historian of a congenial character with these ministerial interpreters that will see anything in that iniquitous and audacious piece of statecraft to do another honor. However, England in her own eyes is always just, always generous, and fearful lest the world should not admit it, she indulges habitually in the grossest self-laudation, or, as the elegant correspondent of London the *Times* would express it, blows famously her own brass trumpet.

And let it be observed that these foul-mouthed and mendacious sheets which affect to consider us a mob knowing fully as well, all the time, as ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE did, that of all nations in the world we are the most law-abiding, and the only one, perhaps, in which a mob is never to be feared, because we are the only one in which a mob does not exist. Let it be observed, I say, that these mendacious and insolent detractors, whose language even now is grossly vituperative, and shows not even in the hour of triumph any abatement of insult or any diminution of vulgarity, are obliged to call upon their own mob not to make themselves ridiculous, nor to betray to the eyes of the people they have wronged and reviled, their own despicable infinity. These people well remember how the Austrian HAYNAU was hunted into cover by a London mob, and was dragged therefrom by the very beard, and all in a blind unreasoning impulse, and not of generosity, but of an enthusiasm, a purely animal excitation, such as can be everywhere excited in any populace by any stimulus, and often makes, at the wild words of some demagogue, a molehill in an instant swell to the magnitude of a mountain; and, well remembering this, we might look to see the rebel-traitors carried on the shoulders of a roaring beer-besotted multitude, or their horses unharnessed, dragged in their carriage by them. After the cure with which a conflagration, such as lately raged, was kindled by a spark under the absurd and hypocritical outcery of British honor outraged, the American people knows exactly how to rate the self possession and forbearing spirit of the British bull-dog. It is a creature that has no real magnanimity, and whose courage is so blended with ferocity, that we lose half of our admiration for its tenacity and daring in horror of its bloodthirsty savageness. Five to one in naval power, this nation, so magnanimous, stood before our own, already occupied with a formidable war, and, eagerly hurrying on its forces so as to have us at advantage, summoned us to a renunciation of the very license it had in numerous instances assumed for itself; nay, that it will not even now forego; for what says the *Times* again? "It is of the highest importance that we should not suddenly bind ourselves to the abolition of belligerent rights which may be to ourselves, at some time, of vital importance."

"Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,
Jura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis."

Mr. RUSSELL is fond of quoting HORACE. Perhaps he will see the applicability of the character of Achilles to the arrogant spirit that forces laws on others, but distains them for itself, the irascible valor and inexorable, ferocious will of his own country, and admit that the naked statue erected by British ladies to the Duke of WELLINGTON might be accounted emblematically epicene, and be inscribed with more appropriateness to Britannia.

I maintained at the time (but any communication you wrote me did not come to hand) that it was but a pretext. The gravest of animals, the British lion, never trifles. Eager to avail itself of the first occasion, England but continued and extended the preparations she had already made. She will continue to extend them still, and if, moved by her hypocritical disclaimer, and by her habitual shifting of the provocation upon us, we abate our efforts to secure ourselves against her hostility, we shall have our political inexperience and our easy and confiding good nature to thank for our ruin. England, bent upon the severance of the American Union, which is politically and commercially her vital interest, affects to see in us the desire which animates herself, and shifting, as I have said, according to her wont in most cases, the odium of provocation upon us, prepares all the while to strike that blow which she means shall be effectual. Let us look back into the past and be careful, and with our eyes upon the present, strain every nerve to avert a danger which, I reiterate, is sooner or later sure to come. I would to God that we were ready for it, and I would say, Let it come! for we have borne and bear in the sight of Europe more contumely and wanton insult than is good for us. Let it be remembered, and let it be our warning, that England never hesitates at any political crime that will subserve her own interest.

"Of these brave sons the mother,
That butchered half the world and bullied t'other,"

as her own poet designates her, she moves steadily to her purpose, and if the brook of blood becomes a river, and she cannot wade through it, she swims it.

Since writing the above, I have read the "argument" of the London *Herald*, "for the recognition of the Southern Confederation." It might better have been styled *Intimation of the Fixed Intent to Recognize it.* That appears in so many points of view, so plainly evident that I only wonder everybody fails at once to see it. By giving the revolted States their independence, England and France both know that they take from them all latent desire to return to their allegiance, and once established, the new Confederation will reconcile to its existence even those citizens who are still, in secret, loyal. The division of the Republic, in other words, the diminution of its power, is a necessary part in both French and English politics. It is my belief, as well as fear, that it will become an established one. Our only hope was in the prompt and continuous exertion of our undoubted power. What has become of that hope? No one knows better than the editor of this paper, whose plans, from the very commencement of the campaign, if carried out properly, that is, *rapidly*, would have put us, by this time in very different circumstances.

L. O.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Jan. 30, 1862.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

CLOSE OF THE DEBATE IN THE STATE ASSEMBLY

Remarks of Mr. Raymond in Committee of the Whole, Jan. 31, on the Finance Question.

I should be glad to submit a very few remarks upon this subject before this debate is closed. I suppose we are under a resolution that makes it desirable, if not necessary, to vote upon these resolutions before we adjourn.

I beg leave, with the indulgence of this Committee, to refer first to my own personal relations to this subject. I find myself accused of having introduced party considerations, of having tried to stir up party feelings on this floor. My exuberant and irrepressible friend from Ulster (Mr. PIERCE) remarked yesterday, in a way that I could not but suppose was intended to refer to myself, that the party bell had been rung here and that the party whistle had been sounded. I am, Sir, sorry to have trespassed upon his sensibilities. I hope he has now recovered his composure, and will allow me to say that I did not intend to ring any party bell, or raise any party feeling upon this subject. I supposed I was only replying to intimations that had awakened party memories in my own mind, and which, I presumed, had had the same effect on the minds of others.

Why, Sir, should I endeavor to call up party issues upon this floor? If you will excuse me for the personal reference, permit to remind this Committee that by the great kindness and confidence shown me by this House, I was called upon at the outset of this session to discharge the important duty of organizing its Committees. If I had intended to do as has been intimated—if I had desired to create or revive party lines—if I had been willing even to yield to the pressure of strong influences in that direction, and to swerve from the principles upon which we had come together, could I not then have done it with effect? *Did* I do it, Sir? I appeal to the sense of justice, to the fair judgment of every man present, whether in any one Committee which I appointed I showed a disposition to recognize old party lines, or to revive old party issues? If any one has a right to complain it is not those certainly who have suspected me now of this purpose. On this question, or on every other, I repudiate all imputations of a desire or willingness to draw afresh the party lines that have divided us hitherto.

But why did I make any allusion to party? I thought I found in the resolutions, and in the remarks by which they were supported, references which looked toward those divisions, if they did not contemplate reviving them. I did not mean, in replying to such allusions, to retort in a spirit of partizanship. I did not mean to reply too sharply to any references made by others. But I felt it my duty not to permit them to pass unnoticed. When I heard the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means speak with reference to subjects we are discussing, I listened with respect and interest. When he referred in terms of the highest eulogy to a measure of former times, that was then a party measure, and which has never since been regarded as anything else, the question at once rose in my mind what lesson of wisdom can be drawn from that act applicable to the present emergency? I traced this to what seemed to me its legitimate conclusion. Let me repeat again that in what I said I meant nothing unkind to the honorable Chairman himself. I did not intend to intimate the slightest suspicion or hint of disloyalty upon his part, or that of any member upon this floor. Not for one instant did any such purpose enter my heart. I supposed that I was dealing with arguments—not motives—and I exercised only what seemed to me a legitimate right in speaking of the tendency and effect of the reasoning employed. Perhaps I was somewhat too careless in my words, regarding less than I should have done the sensitiveness of those with whom I was discussing this question. If it was so, I very deeply regret it. But I did not, I confess, understand nor perceive that the stop law of 1842 was one of those "diamonds laid up in the archives of a party," one of those brilliant jewels in the history of the past, to which the gentleman from Onondaga (ALVORD) in felicitous phrase so eloquently referred.

The gentleman from Clinton (STETSON) thought it strange that I could not yield to the wisdom of the mighty dead in reference to matters now past, and apply to the present state of the country principles and measures sanctified by the names of HOFFMAN, WRIGHT, FLAGG and others. He pointed to the principles of these among the mighty dead, and thought it shocking that I should raise any question about receiving these and applying them to questions of to-day. I put it to the gentleman from Clinton, who is one of the fairest-minded men I ever met, whether he would not do as I have done if our positions were reversed. Suppose I had referred to some party matter, suppose, for instance, to the forty million debt, or the national bank, or any other party measure of the olden time, and applying it to this emergency, had deemed that it was an example to follow now, and then had expressed astonishment that any gentleman should object to it, or had hesitated to accept it as a "diamond of the past," out of respect to the memory of the dead who had proposed it. Would he have allowed me that liberty, without at least challenging its reference to the question of to-day? And this is all that I meant in referring to the remarks of the gentlemen. I had no intention of wounding in the least degree the most sensitive feeling of the most sensitive person upon this floor. I disclaim wholly all such desire in the past, and trust that in the future I may not be betrayed, in the ardor of debate, into anything at which any one could justly take offence.

Some other hints of a personal nature were let fall which I did not myself notice at the time of the debate, to which, perhaps, I may here refer. I saw by the report of his remarks in the newspapers that the Chairman of the Committee had said in reply to me that he was not a "disappointed man." I do not know that he intended to imply that I was. I do not know that he meant anything of the kind, but his language is open to that construction. Disappointed, Sir—in what? I have never been disappointed, certainly, in public life. I never sought any office, inside or outside of a legislative body, of my own will and choice; and whenever at the suggestion of others I have consented to be a candidate for such office, I have never failed to reach the position for which I had thus been named.

I did not become a candidate for the office I hold in this body at my own instance; I asked no man's vote for it—I sought by no combinations or promises of any kind, to reach it—yet I suffered no disappointment in regard to it. In nothing connected with public affairs, Sir, have I ever been "disappointed;" and I trust that the gentleman did not mean to imply, that any supposed disappointment, political or personal, influenced, in the slightest degree, my course in reference to this question. If he did, he has mistaken my character, quite as much as the facts of my history. But enough of this.

And now, with reference to the resolutions, I may say that I have listened with the greatest interest to the remarks that have been made, and the arguments that have been presented here—many of them very pointed and direct, and especially those of the gentleman from Delaware. But they all seem to me to be based upon a radical error. Gentlemen have argued this question as if we were on a smooth sea, and had nothing to do but spread our sail to the breeze, no cloud in the horizon—no rocks in our pathway. Gentlemen have discussed this matter as if we were framing a fixed financial policy for a time of peace. Now if this were so, I admit that they would be right in the view they take. It is not just or right for any Government to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender, except in some emergency, like that which is now upon us. It can only be justified by necessity. But we are not now at liberty to discuss the question upon the broad ground of abstract principle. We must discuss it with reference to its application to the present crisis. We are compelled to look at the fearful circumstances of the country. It is said that we are beginning an interminable war, or rather a war of which we cannot see the termination. That may be true, but it is nevertheless true that the war will be brought to a stop here, at its very commencement, unless some means are immediately obtained in some way to move on our armies and prosecute the war. I regard the proposal of the Government to issue notes as the only way of meeting this absolute and imperative necessity. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, in Congress, takes just this ground. The argument that has been presented here, seems to assume that we are at liberty to take our choice in this matter. But we are told by the Chairman, to whom I have referred, that, by the time the Secretary of the Treasury can have the notes engraved, signed and issued, all other means will be exhausted. Yet the army must be supported and paid. He regards this issue, therefore, however open to criticism it may be, as an absolute and inevitable necessity, and I am compelled to take the same view of it. We are to discuss this measure, then, in view of this, which is its leading characteristic—as a measure to meet an emergency. *Some* measure must be devised, or the war must stop. From this point of view do I consider the constitutional doubts expressed in reference to the measure proposed. We are compelled, in a time like this, to sanction many things which may be of doubtful propriety, simply because they are necessary. It has been so all along in the progress of the war. Who would have justified, a few months ago, the President in suspending the *habeas corpus*? And yet he has done it, with no one objecting or thinking of objecting, simply because it became absolutely essential to the preservation of the nation's life. The same is true with regard to interfering with the freedom of the Press, and other measures of a similar kind. We cannot hope, Sir, to preserve all the institutions and guaranties of peace, in time of rebellion and civil war.

Now, Sir, I have listened with the greatest eagerness to this debate, but have failed to perceive any means suggested by which the money needed can be obtained in time, except by the plan proposed. I have heard no adequate means suggested by which the immediate and pressing demands of the Government can be supplied.

Mr. WHEELER—Does the gentleman mean to say that no mode of giving relief has been suggested except that of issuing these irredeemable notes?

Mr. RAYMOND—I mean to say that I have been so unfortunate as to hear of none at all adequate to the emergency. If I am mistaken, will the gentleman refer me to it?

I understand gentlemen *to* say that they have no objection to the issue of Treasury notes, provided a tax bill is, at the same time and in the same bill, passed, to base them upon and to redeem them. Upon that point allow me to say that gentlemen must be aware of the extreme difficulty of framing such a bill. No such bill can be speedily framed to meet such an emergency as this; or if it is framed in haste it will not prove effective, but will, like that of 1813, never, perhaps, be collected. I attempted to show, the other day, that Congress is resolved to pass such a bill, and is working upon its details as rapidly as is consistent with its efficiency. Their Committee of Ways and Means is hard at work exploring the resources of the country,—searching out objects of taxation,—and thus laying a foundation for the bill they will report.

The gentleman from Delaware indulged in some remarks that seem to me extreme, about the public faith. "How do we know," he says, "that these notes will be redeemed? They rest upon public faith. Whose faith—yours and mine?" Yes, Sir, yours and mine—that of the honorable gentleman from Delaware, and that of every loyal man who treads the soil of the great Republic. He is pledged for every note the Government may issue, and for every bond the Government may give.

He says, again, suppose the rebellion succeeds, then whose faith is pledged, and by whom will it be redeemed? Let me ask him, in that event, whose faith could be relied on for anything?

Mr. WHEELER—I asked the question whether any man regarded himself as pledged personally to pay from his own property for the redemption of these notes—that was all.

Mr. RAYMOND—To the extent to which Congress may call upon him, he is pledged personally and from his private property. The point I make is this, that if the pledge is given and the rebellion succeeds, it is as good upon one plan as the other. It is as fatal to the issue of stock or bonds as of these notes. His argument covers too much ground. It goes too far.

I regard the faith of this Republic as committed to every note and bond that may be issued. But I do not wish to go over the details of all that has been said. I would ask again, in what way, other than that proposed, the Government is to get money to pay the army. Gentlemen object to paying them in paper; so do I, if the Government can get gold and silver; but I do not believe it is possible for them to do that.

Mr. MURPHY—You say that you think we are responsible for those notes without security?

Mr. RAYMOND—Certainly.

Mr. MURPHY—Now I would ask the gentleman whether our belief is sufficient in the matter, or whether a future Congress may not possibly have the power to make a law to prevent the payment of those notes—unless a sufficient security is given, at this time, to secure payment.

Mr. RAYMOND—I would ask, in reply, whether, if Congress can repudiate any such pledge, Congress cannot also repudiate and repeal any law of security that may be given now? We must have faith somewhere. When men undertake to give pledges and absolute security against bad faith and repudiation, anywhere and at any future time, they attempt an impossibility.

Mr. WHEELER—No one talks of repudiation.

Mr. RAYMOND—I am glad to hear that.

Mr. MASON—But Congress cannot interfere with the obligation of contracts, certainly.

Mr. RAYMOND—No, Sir, but Congress can put its own construction upon laws, and say whether they are contracts or not, and act upon that construction.

Mr. HULBURD—The gentleman does not mean to say that *Congress* can thus construe laws—that is for the Supreme Court.

Mr. RAYMOND—Congress *does* construe laws for its own action every day. An appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court, undoubtedly. But suppose the Supreme Court proves unreliable. Men have gone from that high seat of justice, where they were sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and are now in arms against it. If gentlemen seek, I repeat, an absolute and perpetual guarantee against the possible bad faith of everybody and everything, Congresses and Courts, and all the conceivable contingencies of the future, they seek what is simply impossible. We must act upon the assumption of good faith somewhere. All the laws and securities in the world will not obviate that necessity. And yet I concede that all just and fair securities against such contingencies should be given, and therefore I assent to the principle that all the issues of bonds and notes should rest upon a sufficient basis of pledged taxation.

The gentleman from Clinton (Mr. STETSON) made a very strong argument in behalf of the claims of the money-lender—urging that he would insist upon every possible guarantee that could be devised, and that if we hoped to raise the money, we must satisfy him on that point. Now, Sir, I regard the issue of these notes, and their intended employment in the currency of the country, as an appeal from the money-lender to the *people*. And I agree with the gentleman from Tompkins, (Mr. CORNELL,) than whom no man is better qualified to speak on this subject, that the agricultural States will give freely of their abundant harvests and provisions for the support of the army, and take these notes in payment. That, Sir, relieves the Government from its absolute dependence on the money-lender, and for that reason I favor it. Let us appeal from bankers and brokers to the farmers and manufacturers of the country. Let us see if they will not give the Government arms, and clothing and food for its armies in this hour of its distress. As to making these notes a legal tender, I regard that as a simple necessity. I do not believe it possible to prevent their very serious depreciation without this. Even with it, they may perhaps depreciate a little; that is to say, they may not be quite equal to gold, as our present circulation is not. Men speak with great horror of substituting these notes for our currency; but what is our currency at this moment? Pray name to me a currency now afloat upon which you can get specie.

Mr. ALVORD.—The Syracuse banks, Sir, pay specie to this day.

Mr. RAYMOND.—I congratulate Syracuse.

Mr. MURPHY.—So do the banks of Buffalo.

Mr. RAYMOND.—I extend my congratulations to Buffalo.

Mr. ALVORD.—All the banks of the State, out of New-York and Albany, continue to pay specie.

Mr. BUSH.—There is not one solitary bank that could redeem its bills in specie, if the banks were run! I profess to be a bank director, and know. Of course they will pay a little matter of $5, for the name of it—but not one of them could redeem any considerable part of its circulation, if called on to do it. [Laughter.]

Mr. RAYMOND—I had no intention of entering upon a question of this sort. I supposed specie payment was suspended. If it is not so, I would be glad to learn it. There may be a bank or a city that can redeem its bills; I do not believe it is so. But, if this is so, will these banks undertake to supply the Government with the money to carry on the war? That is what we want now. One word more with regard to making these notes a legal tender: The gentleman from St. Lawrence refers to authorities; he said he had received a letter from New-York. Now, Sir, the weight to which this letter is entitled depends altogether on the source from which it comes. The gentleman from Delaware read us extracts from a newspaper in support of his views. I could read extracts from other newspapers equally strong against them. The articles of a newspaper are entitled to just so much deference as the argument they contain may give them—no less and no more. They must rest upon their merits. But individual names sometimes carry authority on account of the ability, the experience, the influence of the men themselves. And I hold in my hand a letter from a gentleman of great experience in financial affairs—of recognized authority on such questions—a Democrat, and therefore not likely to be biased in favor of the present National Administration—a banker, and therefore interested against the introduction of any circulation which shall interfere with his own—but a patriot, a true and loyal citizen, and therefore ready to support the Government in whatever measures may be necessary to preserve its existence. I allude, Sir, to Mr. THOMAS W. OLCOTT, of this city, and by his permission I submit his views to the Committee:

MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK,
ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1862.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Speaker, &c.:

DEAR SIR—I have read with interest your lucid and able speech on national finances, and allow me to say that I concur in your views of the absolute and controling necessity of having the proposed issue of Treasury Notes made a legal tender. Such notes will meet at once the pressing wants of the Treasury, and, as I believe, with less injury to all interests concerned than any plan which has been presented for consideration.

Any other issue of Treasury Notes would so depreciate as most seriously to discredit and embarrass the Government, and occasion heavy losses to all upon whom they would be forced by Government at their par value. It is self-evident that Treasury Notes, made a legal tender, will pass at par everywhere, and for all business purposes except for remittances abroad. During the war of 1812, United States Treasury Notes were sold at twenty per cent. discount, and bills of suspended banks taken in payment. The much larger issue now required will probably also increase the discount if they are not made a legal tender.

It cannot be questioned that the enormous disbursements which this war has made indispensable are likely to produce inflation, and such would be the case were they all made in coin. I think, however, that Treasury Notes, made a legal tender, will be a nearer approach to a specie standard than any form of paper currency which can be issued.

I am aware that this measure will more particularly prejudice the banking interest. It will reduce their circulation, (some banks will, I doubt not, call in their entire circulation, and circulate these notes) and it will be thrown upon them in large sums in payment of debts. I should therefore rejoice, as a banker and as a citizen, if the Government could, at this critical moment, raise the means necessary for its speedy success—possibly for its very existence. This measure is certainly not to be adopted from choice, when some other will meet the emergency. It is a dernier resort—the only available anchor to hold the ship of State with the assurance of hope. We must feed and clothe the brave men who are fighting our battles. For this we want money, and this measure, aided by a judicious tax law, will secure it. Shall we, can we, dare we hesitate?

I have the honor to be,
With great regard, yours,
THOMAS W. OLCOTT.

Such an expression of opinion, from such a quarter, seems to me entitled to respect. I am entirely willing to leave it to have its proper weight with gentlemen of the Committee. I believe it will appeal to the good sense and judgment of the whole community.

Mr. OGDEN—I would ask the gentleman whether he is in favor of issuing Treasury notes "without adequate provision for the payment of the same?"

Mr. RAYMOND—No, Sir, I am not.

Mr. OGDEN—Then how do you differ from the sentiment of this resolution?

Mr. RAYMOND—Why, Sir, as a general principle, it is perfectly true; but every one understands that the resolution asserts that principle for the purpose of applying it to the actual fact. Its object is to apply it to the proposed issue of notes by the Government, and to assert that *they* are without adequate protection—which I do not believe.

It is useless to say that the resolution is a mere general statement. It is intended to have a practical effect. It will have its influence upon the public mind. It will prejudice the notes. Now, Sir, I think that the resolutions of the gentleman from Tioga cover all the ground that we need to take upon this subject. The gentleman from Delaware says the first resolution tells us nothing that we did not know before. It does, however, express our willingness to submit to any necessary burdens, to be taxed to any extent that Congress may see fit to tax us. I suppose of course we take it for granted that they will not tax beyond what is necessary for the war. The great danger according to what has been said hitherto is that they will not impose tax enough. The second resolution is one to which the gentleman himself says he can take no exception, as it lays down a specific pledge to establish a basis for loans.

Now, Sir, one word as to my action on these resolutions. I shall, in the first instance, vote for this substitution in spite of the fact that *the resolutions* came from the Committee on Ways and Means. I know they will not suspect that I vote for the substitution because of any feeling of disrespect for them. If any man has controlling and special reasons for feeling respect for, and confidence in that Committee, I have such reasons. I have unbounded confidence in the loyalty and integrity of that Committee, but I must reserve the right of judging for myself in relation to the subject of their report. When I have reason to believe that their judgment is based upon broader views than others, I shall cheerfully yield to their prestige. But when I feel that my judgment is correct, I must act upon that, even if they should differ from those of the Committee. If the substitute fails, I shall then do all I can to relieve, by amendments, what are to me objections to the resolutions. If I can do this I shall vote for them, and for the rest I shall vote against them. In my judgment we need not differ very widely; we all agree upon the fundamental principles of these resolutions; we are all agreed that the true foundation of a financial system is taxation sufficient to pay the interest. We shall all vote for that. Now I do not ask that gentlemen shall approve the issue of these Treasury notes, but only that they will not condemn it in advance. It is not for the sake of the feelings of any individual member of the Government, as the gentleman from Delaware intimated, that I ask it; but it is that our action may not embarrass the action of the General Government. I would not say a word or cast a vote that would diminish by the fraction of a mill the value of these notes that must be issued, to pay the brave men who will hold them as a return for their labor and their blood.

Mr. SNYDER—Are you in favor of the law that has been reported in Congress in relation to this subject?

Mr. RAYMOND—If I was a member of the House of Representatives, and had seen the law, I could tell. As I am not, I do not know. From what knowledge I have of the law I think I should vote for it, if I was a member of Congress.

I think the Government must issue these notes as a matter of necessity, and I wish this Legislature to take no action to embarrass the Government. But I will not proceed further, nor be seduced into more extended remarks. I have said more than I intended, and, so far as I am concerned, submit the whole matter to the judgment of the House.

Mr. Morgan's Purchases of Vessels for the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with many of the honest portion of our community, I was much gratified with your notice in yesterday's TIMES, of the Naval Committee's report upon the "Morgan Agency," and I desire to thank you in behalf of our moral community for your fearlessness and faithfulness in the further exposure of those unfortunate transactions.

So long as there are no statutes to reach and remedy such evils, there is the greater need that public opinion should be properly directed and sustained in condemning the parties guilty of such conduct.

When such means shall be faithfully used, men of wealth and persons ambitious of any respectable position in society will shrink from all such questionable transactions; but so long as excuses for such conduct are freely offered, and the parties are publicly justified in our respectable journals, there can be no reasonable hope of any reformation.

There is now in our community too much of that sickly sentimentalism which tends to excuse or extenuate all crime—especially in high places; and which constitutes the principal encouragement and safeguard for the too frequent transgressions in high places. Persons thus offending are not only excused, but they are too frequently cordially received into "good society"—and sometimes feasted and toasted not only by their accomplices, but by others, over-emulous of an acknowledged acquaintance with the rich and those holding high official positions.

Hence the necessity that our public journalists, and others in positions of influence, should take high ground upon this subject, and fearlessly rebuke all such offences upon public morals; and hence, too, the greater pity and public misfortune, that any respectable journal should attempt to palliate such conduct.

In this respect not a few of our good citizens were grieved at the positions assumed by your worthy neighbor, the *Commercial Advertiser*, in last evening's paper.

The writer has too high an opinion of, and too much respect for, the respectable proprietors of that excellent journal, to believe that either of them ever carefully read the article referred to till after it was in print, and therefore he feels the more free to offer a few comments upon some of its unfortunate positions.

First, it is assumed in the article referred to that the "Senator from New-Hampshire" is alone responsible for the report under review, while it is submitted as the unanimous report of the Naval Committee; and then that Senator is by implication censured, because he did *not* "show undue consideration" for the parties implicated; and at the close of the article it is said that "something of personal animosity is as apparent in Mr. HALE's report as in the other attacks upon him."

Now, Mr. Editor, I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. HALE, or either member of the Committee, nor with either of the accused parties; but it seems to me that the *Commercial Advertiser*—to use its own language in the same article—"might give" the gentlemen of the Committee "the credit to which their high personal characters entitle them, of a determination" of being governed by the principles of common honesty, if not of a desire to save our country from ruin by the fraudulent acts of its professed friends.

Mr. HALE is censured because he did not give "the Government Agent the credit which his high personal character entitles him, the determination to pay no more for any vessels than they were worth," &c. This is begging the whole question. "The high personal character" and "the worth of the vessels," are among the questions at issue, upon which there is certainly *some* difference of opinion. It is hardly safe to assume that because a party is rich, and has high social relations, that *therefore* he can do no wrong; and if it be true that "he paid, in no case, any more than in his judgment the vessels were worth," it will be replied that in that case, his judgment was not good, and his services not entitled to the extraordinary commissions charged; for, it will probably be claimed that prices were paid, in some cases, not only more than the vessels were worth to either Government or the owners, but also extravagant in view of the cost of their construction, or their market value at the time. But the prices paid are not the most important point in this discussion. That will be considered in its proper place.

The *Commercial* concludes, that "because the letter of the Secretary of the Navy and that of Mr. MORGAN—(written after the transactions referred to were condemned)—declare their sincerity clearly existed," therefore it must not be called in question;—not a very safe line of argument to adopt in such cases.

Again, it seems to be argued by the *Commercial*, that because Government was extensively cheated in other transactions, the Committee ought not to take any notice of these; and it seems to ignore the fact that these other transactions are also the subject of investigation; and it then, with much apparent confidence, refers to the "certificate of some of our first merchants" to prove, not only the judicious management of the parties accused, but to show also that "the report can only sustain its censure on Mr. WELLES by impugning the motives, and insinuating distrust of those gentlemen"—(that is, the parties signing that remarkable certificate;) but it does not explain that those gentlemen were mostly, if not all, interested in the vessels thus sold to Government, nor that many of them had the conscience to ask their bleeding Government from $10,000 to $65,000 more than they were afterwards glad to accept for the vessels thus "judiciously purchased." Nor does the *Commercial* notice the other important circumstance that, when these purchases were made, their trade with the rebel ports, in which they had been employed up to the last moment in which it could be safely prosecuted, was destroyed by the war, and that the value of said vessels was thereby greatly reduced.

Compare the signatures to this certificate with the list of names from whom Mr. MORGAN made his purchases, and then inquire a little further into the silent ownership of some of these vessels, and even the *Commercial Advertiser* would lose confidence in the value of such a certificate.

But I am not disposed any further to criticise the *Commercial's* defence of Messrs. WELLES and MORGAN. They doubtless have their reasons for the course they have adopted. Our Senators and Representatives will not thereby be diverted from their very laudable purpose to expose all transactions calculated to destroy our Government in this time of its peril, and it is to be hoped that the public will also, by and by, come to a right conclusion upon all such transactions.

My principle object in submitting these remarks is to thank you for your manliness in advocating right views upon such matters, notwithstanding the unpopularity and possible risk thereby involved; and to bear my testimony against all such acts, whether in high places or low.

But before any satisfactory improvement can be expected the public must be enlightened and warned of the danger, and this duty devolves mainly upon our public journalists. Hence the importance that they should be honest and fearless in treating such subjects.

You have often, heretofore, remonstrated against both national, municipal and more private corporate transgression. Continue to be thus faithful and our country may yet be saved.

AN OLD MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 3, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROMEO AND JULIET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The dispatches from Europe, received by the Government by the last steamers, are represented to be of the most re-assuring character—more frank and cordial than any any before received since the rebellion began. The bad interpretation given to the news in this City is considered, in Washington, to be entirely unwarranted.

The House Committee of Ways and Means have very nearly completed the tax bill, and it will soon be reported. Most of the articles of general consumption will be moderately taxed, while higher rates will be charged on distilled liquors and other articles of luxury, on legacies and probates, on passengers by railroad and other conveyances, on newspapers, and on telegraphic messages. It is expected that from these sources, and from the ordinary sources, a revenue of at least $150,000,000 annually will be secured.

The two Commissioners appointed by Secretary STANTON to proceed to the South to look after the welfare of the National prisoners—Bishop AMES and Hon. HAMILTON FISH—are still in Washington, in consultation with the Government and with Mr. ELY, as to the proper course to pursue. It is understood that they have been directed to inform the rebel government that the captured privateersmen have been placed upon the footing of prisoners of war, thus insuring an amelioration of the condition of Col. CORCORAN and the other hostages; and further, it is further believed that they will be authorized to negotiate for a general exchange of prisoners. A dispatch from Boston, this morning, announces that three hundred and eighty-six, rank and file, and eleven officers, rebel prisoners, are to be taken from Fort Warren to Fortress Monroe immediately, with a view to their exchange.

Our Saturday's dispatch from Fortress Monroe brings us no intelligence whatever from the Burnside Expedition, the weather being too foggy for the passage of a flag of truce to Craney Island, and no dispatch boat having arrived. Friday's dispatch, however, informed us that the *Ericsson*, having in tow the bark *John Trucks*, with the D'Epeneuil Zouaves on board, arrived that afternoon. The *John Trucks* was ordered to return by Gen. BURNSIDE, on account of her inability to cross the bar at Hatteras Inlet. She left the Inlet on Monday, but was driven out to sea by a storm, and thus detained, but was subsequently taken in tow by the *Ericsson*. She reports that at the time she left, the great body of the Expedition was preparing to move to its destination, which was believed to be Roanoke Island. Some of the vessels had already started in that direction. This movement, however, may have been only a ruse, to throw the rebels on the wrong scent. Intelligence received at Fortress Monroe represents that at Norfolk and Richmond the greatest panic prevailed regarding the Expedition, and there is little doubt that before this it has effected a lodgment somewhere. A released National prisoner, who reached Fortress Monroe on Friday, was accompanied by a detective from Richmond to Norfolk, who took the greatest care that no papers should be brought away. They probably contained some information of the Expedition.

Intelligence received by way of Fortress Monroe corroborates the report that BEAUREGARD is to go to Kentucky, taking with him 15,000 men from Manassas. It is further stated that JEFF. DAVIS will take command of the rebel army at Manassas in person, after his inauguration as President, on the 22d of February.

Gen. LANE, met on his way to Kansas by the order of Gen. HUNTER assuming command of the Southern Expedition, is at a loss what course to pursue. He has written a letter to a friend in Washington, expressing his determination to return there, as nothing whatever can be done with the expedition on the plan published by Gen. HUNTER. He has been written to, however, not to return, but to go ahead, and everything would come out right. Meantime the President, according to our Washington dispatches, states that he appointed Gen. LANE with the express understanding that he was to serve under Gen. HUNTER, and that he had frequently declared his willingness to do so; that he had hoped and expected an expedition would be fitted out in accordance with his desire, of which he would have the control, but that he expected it to be done by amicable arrangement with Gen. HUNTER. In fine, that Gen. LANE must receive his orders from Gen. HUNTER, but that he hopes the latter will find it within the range of his sense of duty to give such orders as will be satisfactory to Gen. LANE. And thus the matter remains at present. Whether Gen. HUNTER will do so, remains to be seen.

The indications now are that the vexatious delays of the Butler Expedition are at an end. Orders have been received at the Headquarters of the Department of New-England, from the War Department at Washington, urging all possible dispatch in forwarding to Ship Island the vessels and troops at Boston port connected with the expedition.

A difficulty having been experienced by Com. FOOTE in procuring men for his gunboat fleet on the Mississippi, Gen. HALLECK has issued an order in which the military Commanders under him are required to ascertain immediately what men in their respective commands desire to be transferred to the gunboat service—preference, of course, to be given to those men who properly understand the duties. In this manner the requisite number of men will doubtless soon be procured, as it is well known that a great number of sailors are now in the land service, tempted by the larger pay.

A dispatch from Cairo intimates that another expedition is in course of preparation there, the strength and destination of which are kept secret

Col. GARFIELD has fallen back from Prestonsburgh to Paintsville to meet his supplies, as it was impossible, on account of the state of the roads, to move the wagons forward. He has ordered several reconnoissances in the direction of Piketon, but no traces of HUMPHREY MARSHALL or his runaway army could be found.

Letters received from the National Division on the Upper Potomac mention the fact that five batteries have already crossed the river into Virginia, and speak with confidence of a forward movement, which is to take place at the earliest moment that the condition of the roads will permit.

A severe fight took place a few days ago, at Geary City, Kansas, between the Jayhawkers and a party of citizens who followed them from Rushville, Mo. Three of the thieves were killed, including the notorious Capt. CHANDLER, who was shot by Maj. HART, of Buchanan County. The band was overpowered and taken in charge by Capt. FULLER, of Gen. HUNTER'S Body Guard, to be disposed of in Leavenworth. One was left in jail in St. Joseph, but he cut his own throat the same day to avoid the penalty of his crimes.

It has been discovered that the Secessionists have been running an express from Olney, Ill., to Grayville, thence down the Wabash, across the Ohio, and through Kentucky to the rebel lines. The United States Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois, arrested, last Tuesday, a number of those who had been engaged in this contraband express business. Their names and occupations are: R. W. BUCKELS, merchant; JOHN RIGGLES, grocery-keeper; THOMAS O'LEARY, livery-stable keeper; GEO. MATHEWS, stage-driver; W. M. SMITH, a loafer. These were of Grayville, Ill., and were trying to send South machinery for the manufacture of paper. There was also a lady arrested, who has been a very active traveler for some months on treasonable business. The prisoners are on the way to Fort Warren.

A concurrent resolution has been adopted in the California Legislature, pledging the State to assume its portion of the National tax.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Saturday, a petition for the passage of the Metropolitan Health bill was presented. Favorable reports were made on the bill concerning the liabilities of husband and wife, and the bill to amend the act for the benefit of married women so as to permit them to insure the lives of their husbands. The financial resolutions passed, on Friday, in the Assembly were received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Notice was given of a bill to compel Insurance Companies to make a speedy settlement with their creditors. The bill to incorporate the Homœopathic Medical College of New-York was introduced; also the bill to amend the law relative to the money apportioned to School District Libraries. The bill relating to the Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies doing business in the State was passed. The resolutions, instructing Senators HARRIS and KING to vote for the expulsion of Mr. BRIGHT, were then considered until the adjournment, which was made until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, a memorial relative to a marine and submarine battery for the protection of the harbor of New-York was presented. The bills making appropriations for the support of the canals, to amend the Central Park act, and to incorporate the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society, were reported favorably; also the bill to amend the law relating to unauthorized banking. A general bill to establish Academical Departments in the Union Free Schools was reported from the Committee on Colleges and Academies. A report of the Printing Committee, relative to the binding of reports, etc., was debated at considerable length, and a resolution was finally passed declaring that no document shall be bound without a special order from the House. Among other bills introduced was one to repeal that portion of the New-York Harbor Regulation act which permits the owners of wharves to erect fences, and prohibiting the erection of such fences in the future; one in relation to the public health of this City; one to allow paper on short credit, for amounts less than $250, to be negotiated at rates above seven per cent.; one to authorize the leasing of a portion of the Battery for ferry purposes; one to provide for the taxation of personal property, and one to regulate the duties of Harbor-masters, and to prohibit the discharge of their duties by deputies. Notice was given that the prohibitory resolutions will be called up on Monday. The Assembly also adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Vera Cruz, to the 6th of January, are received by the arrival at this port of the brig *E. Baldwin*—not so late, however, as previously received. The combined fleet of the Allies consisted of about thirty vessels. About seven thousand Spanish soldiers had been landed, but no French or English. A few shots had been fired at the pickets outside the city, but no fighting had taken place, as the Spaniards had made no effort to advance. The Spaniards in the interior were leaving rapidly, and a ship-load of them had been sent to Havana. No business whatever was being done at Vera Cruz, as all the Mexican merchants had left.

The British steamship *John Bell*, Capt. SCOTT, from Liverpool, Jan. 14, arrived yesterday. She brought no papers for the Press and no passengers. She has among her cargo 1,648 bales of cotton.

An interesting meeting was held last evening at the Collegiate Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, the object being to raise further funds to purchase and distribute tracts and religious books generally among the troops at the seats of war. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Drs. STONE, PORTER and GANSE, and Mr. BINGHAM, who read letters from various chaplains, earnestly entreating a supply of religious reading. The assemblage was very large, and a handsome collection was taken up.

The Coroner's investigation in the case of the supposed murder of JOHN CANFIELD, in Brooklyn, was concluded Saturday, and, after a careful and patient investigation, the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning. The suspected parties under arrest will, of course, be released.

On Saturday, Jan. 25, after passing safely from Sedalia to Independence, Mo., the mail stage was seized by a band of Secessionists at a point about half-way between the latter place and Kansas City. There were nine or ten passengers in the stage at the time, who, with the driver, were all carried off as prisoners. The mail-bags were cut open, their contents scattered on the ground, and then the rebels decamped with their booty and prisoners. The next day (Sunday) the stage from Lexington to Independence was, in like manner, seized, and the mail-bags opened, and the letters and papers scattered.

About three hundred troops, composing a part of a regiment of United States Reserved Guards, stationed on the Gasconade River, reached St. Louis on Tuesday, and were at once escorted by several companies of cavalry to Jefferson Barracks. The precise offence is not known; but this class of troops, at Rolla and elsewhere, have been discontented for some time past, in consequence of a misunderstanding as to the terms of enlistment.

The Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. T. C. GOODE, left Annapolis for Key West on the steamer *Oriental* last Wednesday.

The battalion of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, commanded by Col. SARGENT, is about to embark on the steamer *Baltic*, now lying off Annapolis, for Port Royal, where they will join the forces of Gen. SHERMAN. Quite a number of horses and wagons will be taken out at the same time.

A pardon for DANIEL B. VONDERSMITH, the forger, was received on Friday, by the United States Marshal in Philadelphia, and the prisoner was soon after liberated. Judge VONDERSMITH was convicted in May, 1859, of forging applications for pensions, and was sentenced to pay a fine of five thousand dollars and to undergo an imprisonment of twenty years. Before the expiration of President BUCHANAN'S term of office, he commuted the sentence to three years, which would have expired in May next. The pardon of President LINCOLN is unconditional, and relieves him from the payment of the fine of five thousand dollars. Since the incarceration of VONDERSMITH, his wife has died, and this was urged as a reason for his pardon.

A serious decline occurred Saturday in the Stock Market, influenced mainly by the unfavorable reading of the foreign news by the *Africa*. New-York Central, 1 ₩ cent. lower; the Western shares and Erie 1½@2 ₩ cent.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour on Saturday, at firmer prices. Wheat and Corn were in good demand, at higher rates. Provisions were more active; but hog products were generally cheaper. Groceries were quiet, as were also Candles, Fish, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Hemp, Hides, Leather, Metals, Oils, Seeds, Spices, and Tallow. Hay, Hops, and Tobacco, were in request, and were steady. Resin and Whisky were depressed and lower. The freight engagements were limited, and rates favored shippers.

A Legalized National Currency.

The parties who have raised the issue with the Government of the right and policy of making the United States Notes a uniform tender, *by authority of law*, will perhaps soon learn, from the highest financial source in the Administration, that, but for their own efforts to discredit the Demand Notes of the United States without this feature, no such exercise of law might have been deemed necessary. The reluctance of Mr. CHASE to making anything but Gold and Silver a legal tender in the payment of debts, under any ordinary circumstances, is well known to his friends and to the Finance Committees of Congress.

He has frankly informed the latter of his anxious wish to avoid the necessity of doing so, if the heavy expenditures entailed by the war, and the recent suspension of specie payments by the Banks, had not rendered the employment of United States Notes, as a substitute for Coin, imperative. To make these Notes a legal tender, in his opinion, might have been avoided, if the willingness manifested by the people generally, by the railway companies, and many of the banking establishments, to receive and pay them as money in all transactions, were absolutely or practically universal. But on this point he has advised the Committees that, unfortunately, there are some persons and some institutions which refuse to receive and pay them, *and whose action tends not only to the unnecessary depreciation of the Notes, but to establish discriminations in business against those who in this matter give a cordial support to the Government, and in favor of those who do not.*

We have not designed, in what we have heretofore said on this subject, to impeach the privilege or motives of disinterested parties in discussing and questioning the policy of a legalized National Circulation. Most of them, we believe, make no objection to the free use of the present Demand Notes of the United States. Many of them, we know, would gladly promote the convenience of the Treasury in this or any other way not inconsistent with an adherence to the old standard of legal tender. But others have not been governed in their opposition exclusively, if at all, by this theoretic consideration. They first refuse the five and ten dollar notes of the United States, now in use, and then go to Washington to shape the policy of the Treasury in this critical emergency, to the interest of their own banks; to an unconditional dependence upon them as the depositaries of the accounts of the Treasurer, and upon their own suspended paper as the medium for the public receipts and disbursements. The spirit thus manifested has very naturally turned the popular attention, as well as the attention of the Finance Committees in Congress, to the absolute necessity of making the Notes of the United States a uniform tender *by law*. For one, we believe the measure to be desirable in time of war, and of great convenience after a return to payments in Gold, when demanded, in time of peace, on other considerations; but, however opinions may honestly differ in regard to the permanent establishment of a legalized National Currency, convertible at the will of the holder after the peace, the exigencies of the war, and the disembarrassed action of the Treasury through this great trial, require the highest exercise of the National law-making power, if only to defeat combinations and conspiracies against the Public Credit. Mr. CALHOUN said, in 1816, when the measure of a National Bank was deemed essential to free the Country and the Government from the financial embarrassments growing out of the war of 1812, "that no one who referred to the Constitution could doubt that the money of the United States was intended to be placed entirely under the control of Congress."

Mr. ALEXANDER DALLAS, then Secretary of the Treasury, said in his report that, "whenever the emergency occurs that demands a change of system, it seems necessarily to follow that the authority which was alone competent to establish the national coin, *is alone competent to create a national substitute.*" Such an emergency, all will admit, is now upon us; and to quibble upon the words, to the destruction of the substance of the Constitution, on the War-making and Currency powers of Congress, and the necessary means to make these powers effective, is virtually to give up the struggle for the very existence of the Government, because we are supposed to have no warrant in the Constitution to support it under a general suspension of Specie payments.

The Treasury Note bill is opposed, in some quarters, on the ground that taxation should precede it, and on the broader doubt that such taxation will not be voted at the present session. These good people ignore all confidence in the recorded pledges of both Houses. The very unanimity with which these pledges were voted appears to have added to their unbelief. This is scarcely rational. It certainly is not generous. But perhaps they will hear the Secretary on the subject. He has told the Committees of Finance in his conferences that he is for a system of adequate taxation, without questioning the purpose of Congress to the same end, which will not only create a demand for the Notes, but by securing the prompt payment of interest, raise and sustain the credit of the Bonds into which they are made convertible. Such legislation, he expresses the hope, will divest the legal tender clause of the bill of its injurious tendencies, and secure the earliest possible return to a sound currency of coin and promptly convertible notes.

Errors of Public Opinion in France.

The letter published in the TIMES of Tuesday, from "A Frenchman," stated clearly, and we believe correctly, the present feeling in Paris, and therefore in France, toward this country. France lends a willing ear to the representations of the rebel agents, and she does so because, first, in case of a war between France and Great Britain, she supposes the sympathies of America would be with the mother-country, and that in case of a successful invasion by French forces, we should not be able to "resist the appeal made by old England in distress," and next because France conceives it to be her interest to divide the Republic, for the chance of finding an ally, and the certainty of securing a customer, in one of its fragments. All that we learn of what is going on in Paris confirms this view of the French appreciation of the relative position of the two countries.

It seems to be very generally thought, that if France and Great Britain can but, by a union of craft and force, aid the Slave States to sever the Republic, and establish a Slave Confederacy, and then, or before that to them wished-for event, break the blockade, their drooping trade will revive, and that they will see shiploads of the wines of Bordeaux, the fabrics of Lyons and of Sheffield, Manchester and Birmingham, on their way to this country. They are possessed by the notion that it is to this war that they must directly charge the falling off of orders upon their manufacturers; and that this is chiefly caused by the blockade of the Southern ports and the non-intercourse between the South and the North. They are fairly besotted with the idea that they have only to be able to get at the South with their ships, and then they will have brisk trade and low tariffs. Incomprehensible delusion! The main cause of the diminution of importations into this country is due not to the blockade of the South, but to the economy of the North. It is the Free States, not the Slave States, which are the great customers of France and England. Let them read the books in which, with a faithfulness everywhere admitted, Mr. OLMSTED has photographed the bareness and discomfort, almost the squalor, of all the Southern homes except those of the few wealthiest and most cultivated planters, and they will then see that to lose the custom of the Slave States is to lose comparatively little; while among the twenty millions of the Free States every man, except the poorest day-laborer, whether he be artizan, or farmer, or clerk, or what not, is able to provide himself with more than the bare necessities of life; nay, has something to spend upon little luxuries. He wears English cloth, his wife has a French silk gown, his parlor is graced with a little French clock, and so forth, throughout the manufactured products of the two "natural enemies." But now the buying of such articles is almost altogether stopped, even among the wealthier sort of people. This retrenchment has affected almost exclusively the consumption of the manufactures of France and England, and the wine of the former country. It has, of course, been practiced at the South, but the curtailment of such expenses there is of comparatively small moment; because there, even in ordinary times, consumption is comparatively small. France and England are suffering, not for the want of the raw material which the South supplies, but for buyers of that which they have already manufactured; and those buyers are lacking because of the economy of the thrifty millions of the Free States.

The date when this retrenchment began to be practised is also of important significance to our European friends. It was not when the war broke out; it was in the Autumn of 1860, before it was supposed that there would be a war, that we stopped making further purchases of French and English goods; and the Winter of 1860–61 was one of much greater restriction in all expenditure than that through which we are now passing. The reason of this was, the refusal, in effect, of the South to pay its debts to the North,—debts amounting to over two hundred millions of dollars, and which, by the seizure by the insurgent Government of the railroads, the stock of which is largely if not mainly owned in the Free States, have been raised to over three hundred millions. Now suppose France and Great Britain step in and fight for the establishment of the Slave Confederacy, and the perpetuation and propagation of Slavery, and that with their swords against us, the struggle proves too great for us, still one of the conditions of any peace to which we could consent would include the guarantee of the payment of this enormous debt—a debt which under prosperous circumstances the Slave States would have been a year and a half in paying. For O, Messrs. manufacturers, though Northern credits are at sixty to ninety days, when you deal with the South directly you will have to take notes at a year and eighteen months! What folly, then, to fight the battles of Slavery in hopes of finding a ready market for the goods upon your hands. If you established the independence of the Slave States to-morrow, they could not for a year and more begin to buy of you even their comparatively small quota of your exports in prosperous times. You would find them penniless. But, the integrity of the Republic maintained, we can buy of you at once; for we were never richer, never had more money, or more money's worth in the country; and we can give the slaveholder the long credit that he needs. You need customers, not cotton; and so your interest lies upon the side of justice, humanity and constitutional liberty.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE WAR.—The Hon. Mr. DIVEN, a member of Congress from this State, in a letter written for publication, and which will be found in another column, says that the President stated the other day in his presence that there was probably *but one man in the country more anxious for a battle than himself, and that man was McClellan.* "The President repudiated, in words of withering rebuke, the charge that he, or Mr. SEWARD, or Gen. MCCLELLAN, were tampering or delaying, out of any consideration for rebels or rebel institutions, or that they indulged any thought of ending the war by any means other than conquest on the battle-field." The first of these statements is particularly gratifying at this moment, when the nation feels somewhat impatient and disheartened at the long inaction of our mighty army on the Potomac; and in his theory of the means and mode of ending the war, also, the President shows that his convictions are in accord with those of the entire country. The masterly inactivity which some have represented as the fixed policy of the General Commanding, is thus authentically repudiated; and the charge of trifling or playing with so monstrous a thing as this rebellion, on the part of the responsible conservatives of the Government, is put at rest by the President himself. He knows, as well as any one else, that nothing but hard, sharp, quick, overwhelming blows against this rebellion will ever restore unity or peace to the nation; and with him in this opinion the Cabinet and the Generals whom he has appointed entirely agree. Having this belief, there can be no doubt that the blows will be dealt as soon as it is possible to deal them. Those semi-Secessionists who abuse Congress, and the Press, and the army, and the great body of the people, for their strong desire for active operations, should turn their criticism upon the President and the General-in-Chief command; for there is but one man in the country more anxious for a battle than the President, and that man is Gen. MCCLELLAN.

The Rebel Army—Re-enlistments, and How to Prevent Them.

The strength of JEFF. DAVIS' Government will be put to a severe strain this month during which the term of enlistment of a considerable proportion of the men now in the Confederate camps will expire. The rebel leaders, accordingly, are looking with some trepidation to the chances of inducing them to reënlist, or, failing in that, to the means of raising another levy for their army as numerous as that which they have had in the field for some months past. It is a somewhat complex question, and depends in great measure on our own action what solution it shall receive. We are very far from sharing the illusion of some that the Southern army is destined to "melt like snow" at the expiration of the term of enlistment, and yet there is not the smallest doubt that we can give things such a turn as to make the raising of another Southern army an impossibility. The rebel leaders themselves are not without serious apprehensions. "It were foolhardy and unwise," says the Memphis *Appeal* of the 16th of January "to conceal the fact that the profoundest statesmen in the Confederacy entertain great apprehensions on the subject of reënlistment, involving, as we believe, results pregnant with weal or woe to the Confederacy." It seems, however, that, to begin with, they are going to try the persuasive power of eloquence—in which the South has always had immense faith. Accordingly, the Southern journals are just now filled with eloquent "Appeals," a number of which we published yesterday, calling on the troops to reënlist, and couched in the extraordinary language which Southern journals are fond of employing. "When the necessities of the Government become known," exclaims a Richmond journal, "and the fact is understood that their country now appeals to them for their services as sole conservators of the national ark that has been rescued from the polluting hands of a Vandal enemy, will our volunteer soldiery fail to respond? 'Twere a base calumny on their patriotism, if it is not high treason, to harbor the suspicion that they would not." And yet it is perfectly obvious that the suspicions are "harbored." It is in the same spirit that the Virginia Legislature has lately passed a resolution stating that they "do not doubt the readiness of the Virginia volunteers to continue their present organization, when assured that this further sacrifice for their country is earnestly desired by the General Assembly to aid in repulsing our insolent invader," &c., &c.; but, at the sametime, prudently adding a clause demanding that they *shall* reenlist. The seductive power of eloquence is also tried directly on the army, and the Southern camps resound with clangorous appeals from the commanders to their soldiers, couched in such ludicrous terms as to give one a strange impression of the men to whom such hortations can be seriously addressed. Judging from the fortune of Gen. BRAGG, however, the success of these martial monitions is not very promising. His "appeal" was of the very highest pressure, and yet he has been compelled to give up the best of his troops from their disinclination to reenlist.

Failing to induce reenlistment by persuasion, there is not the slightest doubt that the rebel leaders are preparing to resort to compulsion and to a wholesale act of conscription. The Richmond organ of the rebel Government strenuously advocates drafting, and declares that to attempt to carry the war on longer without it is "to break down utterly—is literally to lean upon a broken reed." What the result of this experiment may be, it is difficult to say; when tried in Tennessee it caused riots and bloodshed and brought comparatively few into the service. But, desperate as the leaders at Richmond are, it is not probable they will release the soldiers on any terms, if they have the power, by any usurpation of rights, to retain them. As they are all that stand between them and the fate they have courted, there will, without doubt, be legislation at Richmond to force them to stay in the camp and abide their fate.

But there is one way in which we shall probably check all chance of reenlistment, and make the raising of another such army as the Confederate chiefs are now exerting themselves to hold together in Virginia an impossibility. With a large number of the Southern troops it is purely conditional whether or no they shall renew their service; but, before the expiration of their time, let our splendid army of the Potomac fall upon and defeat them as we believe it is capable of doing, and they will have no stomach for reenlisting. Thousands of the men now in the rebel ranks were forced to enter them absolutely by impressment; great numbers were taken away suddenly from their occupations without time to arrange their business, and have been unable since to procure leave of absence to attend to their private affairs, and are eagerly advertising for "substitutes;" others joined the army under excitements and illusions that have long been dissipated, while disease, disappointment, wretched food and clothing have done their work on all. But important though these consideration are, it will not do to attach an absolute value to them. Armies have been held together under even greater pressure than this. Their full force will only come out if the Southern army is once thoroughly beaten. The rebels give the National force credit for waiting till their term of enlistment expires before venturing an attack. There might be good policy in this, but it is still better policy to deal the rebel forces such a blow as will make future reenlistment impossible.

The Case of Senator Bright.

Nobody will be incurably afflicted to learn that the discussion of Senator BRIGHT'S loyalty is drawing to an end. There has been little doubt on the public mind at any moment of the Senator's secret sympathies with the rebellion. The letter of last Spring, introducing Mr. LINCOLN to President DAVIS as a cunning artificer of fire-arms, added no depth to the popular impression of his disloyalty. It was not needed to satisfy anybody that had accident made him a citizen of Kentucky instead of Indiana, he would have followed openly the fortunes of BRECKINRIDGE. But accident has prevented any such rashness, and necessity, if nothing else, has led the Senator to profess the most fervent fidelity to Law and Constitution, and his fellow-committeemen attest the zeal with which he promotes every measure tributary to the suppression of the rebellion. The case may therefore be treated, so far as the simple question of loyalty is concerned, as admirably balanced. BRIGHT once inclined to the side of treason, and should, therefore, be unseated; he has since remained nominally faithful, and should, therefore, hold his place. And in this equilibrium of argument the Senate may well hesitate at a decision.

But there is one consideration which should turn the scale. Congress, in order to justify more intimate communications from the President in regard to the military plans of the Government, is about to establish a system of secret sessions, for the consideration of that class of topics. It is reasonable to presume that revelations and discussions will take place at these sessions which it will be absolutely indispensable to withhold from the rebels themselves; and in such event it will never answer to have present men in regard to whose loyalty, past or present, there is a shadow of doubt. There are, in Senate and House, men of this dubious character. We know no reason which should shut out BRIGHT, that fails to exclude, quite as peremptorily, Senator BAYARD, and Representatives VALLANDIGHAM and WOOD. The sympathies of these gentlemen with rebellion are undisguised. The possession of intelligence, the disclosure of which would save their Southern friends from destruction, must, to say the least, prove a very severe trial to the fidelity of persons occupying a position so dubious; and we submit that the wiser plan is to exempt them at once from the temptation. Apply one principle to all such cases. If all that is critical and vital in the policy of the Government is to be laid bare before Congress, let Congress be sure of its entire preparation to receive the disclosure; and, with the presence of doubtful men, they are certainly unprepared. BRIGHT should, therefore, go, but he should not go without company.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The determination of the Government to effect a general exchange of prisoners will give hardly less satisfaction to the public than an announcement of an immediate advance upon the enemy at all points. The prolonged imprisonment of more than a thousand brave men, who did not run away from Bull Run, has brought grief to numberless firesides, and through months of suspense families and friends have awaited impatiently some action on the part of Government affording a hope that the prisoners should be restored to their duty if not to their households. Economists have measured the cost not only of supporting a legion of rebel prisoners here at the North, but of providing for the maintenance of our own brave fellows in Southern prisons, and of their deserted families. Especially grievous has been the case of the officers, whom the rebel Government selected as hostages for the safety of the privateersmen in our custody. With their fate uncertain, while their actual condition was one of peculiar privation, they might justly yield to despondency, in view of the avowed resolution of the Government to treat the men on whose lives their own depended as pirates and felons, rather than as prisoners of war. The reversal of this determination must be of itself a profound relief.

Of the purely technical admission, of the rights of the rebels as belligerents, involved in this formal authorization of an exchange, we need care little. The time has long since gone by for a punctilious study of technicalities. The people crave results; fret at the entanglements of red tape; demand facts rather than phrases; yield cheerfully to the rebels all the comfort they may find in our pursuit, by the directest course, of our own advantage; are willing, in short, to give them the character of belligerents or any other; seeing that all the great Powers having conceded them that title, the point has ceased to be material. To refrain from any means of recovering our brave fellows out of regard for a difficulty purely abstract, would, after so long waiting, be cruelty indeed; and while we pay all respect to the caution with which Government has approached the subject, we are quite sure the public will unanimously approve its determination. A policy having been wisely fixed upon, a happy selection of agents made to carry it out, we can only trust there will be no needless delay on our part, or obstinacy on the part of the enemy.

SAVANNAH AND FORT PULASKI.—There can be no doubt that the object of the naval movements and operations at the mouth of the Savannah River, reported to us by the rebels, is to prepare the way for the capture of the City of Savannah. There are two ways of reaching the city by water—one by going directly up the Savannah River, which route is strongly defended by Fort Pulaski, and the other by threading round the waterway, between the islands in the rear of Fort Pulaski, and emerging into the river above the fort, or else by landing at the hamlet of Bonaventure, and marching thence to the city without entering the Savannah River at all—the latter of which routes would be quite impracticable from the fact that the road passes through a

swampy country, and might be easily defended by a few guns. The rebels had these inland waterways defended by batteries—one on Wilmington Island, of whose operations in throwing shells at our force on Tybee Island we have occasionally heard, and one on Augustine Creek, to the south. Obstructions, somewhat like our stone-fleet, which so offends the London *Times*, had also been placed in the channel by the rebels; and with these various defences, the Savanese thought their town unapproachable by our ships. But it would seem that our forces had gone to work and cleared a passage for the gunboats up the very best way that could be selected. By the rebel admission, that we hold possession of the north end of Wilmington Island, it would appear that the shelling of the island by our fleet, which they mention, had been successful in reducing the works upon it; and by their admission that "the Yankees were engaged in removing the obstructions from the channel," it appears that our operations were proceeding unmolested. These operations can of course lead to but one point—Savannah. The reported cutting-off of Fort Pulaski from the city is of value as a means of reducing that fort; but, as the city can probably be captured at once, while the reduction of the fort would be a matter of time, it is altogether likely that our success in these preliminary operations, will be speedily followed by the capture of the city.

Savannah is a very important point to obtain possession of. It is by far the largest city in Georgia. It is the terminus of the great Savannah and Gulf Railroad, the Georgia Central Railroad, and other roads, and is on the main highway between the States of the Gulf and Virginia. Its capture would embarrass rebel operations exceedingly, and in conjunction with BURNSIDE's projected operations further North, would weaken probably to dissolution the great rebel force in Virginia.

TROOPS FOR THE WEST.—The business of withdrawing troops from Manassas, where they are not wanted, to Kentucky, where they are wanted, is already begun by the rebel leaders. Gen. BEAUREGARD, we are told, in leaving for his new command in Western Kentucky, took with him fifteen thousand men. This depletion of the rebel force on the Potomac, at the very moment when the expiration of the term of enlistment is about to diminish their numbers still more seriously, will no doubt suggest to our General-in-Chief, if not the possibility of annihilating the mere fragment of an army in front of his lines, the propriety of transferring a large body of his troops, no longer needed for the defence of the Capital, to the seat of war in the West.

THE PANIC NOT APPRECIATED AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.—We learn from an authentic source at Washington that the panic in our Stock market on Saturday, growing out of the *Africa's* news, is wholly unauthorized by the nature of the very friendly dispatches from abroad received at the State Department by the same arrival. The intervention articles in some of the English papers are believed to be the mere inspiration of the secession emissaries in London and Paris.

THE TAX BILL NEARLY MATURED.—Our dispatches from Washington, this morning, inform us that the Committee of Ways and Means have nearly ready a carefully adjusted Tax bill, which with the import revenues, is to produce the annual sum of $150,000,000, to correspond with the authorized sum total of National Currency.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Action of the Legislature—The Financial Question—Corruption—Amendments to the City Charter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 2, 1862.

Besides the business which comes day by day before the public through the action of the Legislature, it is understood that the Committees are at work upon many subjects of importance, which will be presented in due season. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the Assembly, is exploring the charges of bribery and of lobby influence which have hitherto been so rife, and is said to be doing it with a degree of thoroughness and rigor which will satisfy the most inquisitive. I should not be at liberty to state any of the facts they have developed, even if they were known to me; nor would I encourage too sanguine expectations as to the result of these inquiries. The present law on the subject of bribery was framed apparently in the interest of those who expect to practice it. It punishes both briber and bribed—the private man who offers a bribe, and the sworn public officer who receives it, in precisely the same manner, putting their crime on precisely the same footing, and most effectually closing up every avenue to evidence upon the subject. It cannot be expected that any man will testify to facts which are pretty certain to put him upon trial; and in matters of bribery there are not apt to be many persons called in as witnesses to the transaction.

While the law stands as it does, therefore, it is useless to expect any very pointed or important testimony on the subject. Something, however, may be done towards directing attention to the subject and putting legislators and their constituents on their guard for the future, even if nothing is effected in reference to the past.

It is said that Alderman BRADY was before the Committee last week, but was excused from an examination at that time on the plea of sickness. He will be heard again soon. It is said he expects to protect himself from inquiry by pleading the privilege of his position which secures him against being questioned for words spoken in the Common Council. Possibly the plea may be legally valid. But he will undoubtedly soon discover that the Committee cares but little about what he *said*; the main point is to ascertain what he *knows*.

I have already spoken of the discussion on the Financial question, which was closed in the Assembly on Friday. Its interest turned far more on the relations of the subject to the policy of the General Government than to the intrinsic merits of the policy itself. There was, at the moment, a disposition to exalt the result into a tremendous victory, though it was not easily seen over whom the victory had been achieved, unless it was the Republicans proper and the Speaker, who had urged very earnestly the extreme impolicy, to use no harsher term, of assailing sharply and offensively the credit of a currency which it is perfectly evident the Government will be compelled to issue. Nor was it at all strange that the result should have been what it was. The Democrats proper, in the Assembly, were, of course, ready to embarrass the Government by any indirect action not inconsistent with their party principles, for which they could not be held directly responsible. In the ranks of the Union Party were many who considered themselves pledged by their Democratic antecedents, to vote for hard-money resolutions and against the use of Government credit, to swell the Democratic vote very considerably. Then two or three sharp politicians, who sought to make what they could out of this question for the promotion of their own purposes, had little difficulty in playing upon the jealousies, the resentments, the disappointments and the hopes of members, so as to swell still further the vote against the amendments proposed to the resolutions. All these motives and efforts combined succeeded, in defeating them, and in placing the Assembly in a position of apparent antagonism to the General Government.

There were but two test votes of any importance taken. One was upon the proposition to substitute Mr. TRACY's resolutions for those reported by the Committee, and this received 40 votes. The other was on a motion to strike out all reference to the issue of Treasury Notes, and this received 46.

The *Atlas and Argus* is sanguine enough to regard this as indicating the dissolution of the Union Party and the reinstatement of the Anti-Administration Democrats in power. There can be no doubt that this hope led the Democrats to take great interest in bringing about the result; and there is just as little that some few men who claim to be Unionists, and were elected as such, were really, though secretly, aiming at the same thing. They made exactly the same effort at the opening of the session to bring about a combination with the Democrats for the organization of the House; but failed to accomplish it. They are now trying, for the same purpose and in precisely the same way, to get the Democratic members of the Canal Board into caucus with the Unionists, so as to control the appointments of Canal officers. Whether they will succeed or not remains to be seen. If they do, they will throw the patronage of the Canals into the hands of those who opposed the Union State ticket elected last Fall, and who now oppose the National Administration.

It is expected that the proposed amendments to your City Charter will be introduced early next week. So far as I can learn, the principal changes proposed relate to the composition of the Board of Aldermen, and the mode of appointing the Heads of Departments. It is proposed that the new Board consist of twelve members, to be elected as the Board of Supervisors now are,—the six highest to be elected, and the next six to be appointed. The Heads of Departments are to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Aldermen,—and *appointed* by the Mayor if after two nominations the Aldermen shall fail to confirm either. There are strong objections to both these propositions, which will doubtless be urged in due time.

The new charter, moreover, seems to avoid several topics concerning which reform will be deemed highly desirable. Nothing is suggested toward getting rid of the City Inspector's office, with its outrageous impositions and abuses; or of the bureau for collecting assessments, which is simply needless; or towards reducing, in any marked and effective manner, the enormous expenditures of the City Government. A bill has already been introduced to reduce the fees of the Chamberlain; and others will probably follow in due time to reduce the fees, or change the mode of paying, the County Clerk, Sheriff, and sundry other officers, including, it is to be hoped, the Health Officer at Quarantine.

The City Railroad question has not yet made its appearance. I presume a bill will be brought forward to repeal the railroad charters granted under such odious and suspicious circumstances last Winter. I hear nothing as yet of the Broadway railroad project. It is pretty safe to assume, judging from present appearances, that none of these projects will go through, unless they are so framed as to avoid the shocking injustice to the public perpetrated for the private profit of individuals in the bills hitherto offered. Any great franchise of this sort must either be sold,—or else (which would perhaps be better) be granted *for a limited term*, say ten or twenty years, and so guarded at all points as to preclude the impositions to which all who ride upon existing railroads are now subjected by those monopolies. Indeed it is to be hoped that something will be done towards holding the existing Railroads to the engagements they entered into when they secured their charters. I have heard that the Common Council created and filled the office of *City Railroad Inspector*, and the incumbent, whoever, he may be, receives a salary of $3,000. But I never heard of his doing anything whatever toward compelling the Companies to furnish seats for passengers, or running as many cars as the public convenience requires, or keeping those which are run in a decent condition for use.

It is quite time that some *effectual* provision was made to remedy these, and a thousand other, abuses.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. GRAU's highly successful season of opera will terminate on Friday next; this brevity being rendered necessary by reason of the approaching concerts of Mr. GOTTSCHALK, for which all the leading artists of the opera have been engaged. To-night "La Traviata" will be given for the last time, with Miss KELLOGG in the *rôle* of *Violetta*. A new baritone, of whom report speaks highly—Signor YPOLITO—will make his *début* in the *rôle* of *Germont*.

On Saturday night Mr. GRAU's Italian Opera Troupe were advertised to give the good folk of Brooklyn the opera of "Martha," with the same caste as that which rendered that favorite work so acceptably in this city. Owing, however, to a sudden indisposition of Miss KELLOGG, the comic opera of "Don Pasquale" was substituted, Miss HINKLEY taking the part of *Norina*, with BRIGNOLI, SUSINI and MANCUSI as aiders and abettors. SUSINI's "make up," we may mention incidentally, was immense. The night was stormy and the audience not a good one—as indeed might have been anticipated, for "Martha" is not so spicy as "La Traviata." The singing was of average merit, and the acting but little better. MANCUSI received the honors of the evening, and indeed seemed to be the only one who cared about them. The scenic aid furnished by the Academy is inefficient, and in no way adequate to the necessities of a first class house. Prisons and ladies' boudoirs have no resemblance in life, and should not on the stage. With such trifling annoyances as the absence of *esprite* on the part of the performers, and of liberality on the part of the citizens of Brooklyn, the affair of Saturday passed. We hope for better results this week, and are sure that both Mr. GRAU and Mr. MARETZEK do all that in them lies to make the season a success and an enjoyable one.

The announcements at the Theatres to-night are as follows: WALLACK's, "She Stoops to Conquer;" Niblo's Garden, "Romeo and Juliet;" Winter Garden, a new comic drama, in three acts, by BUCKSTONE, entitled "Married Life," in which Mr. CLARKE has a great part, and the splendid spectacle called the "Naiad Queen." In the latter, the famous Spanish danseuse, Signorina CUBAS, will make her *rentrée*. It will be remembered that on her *début* here some weeks since the lady had the good fortune to create a tremendous sensation. At LAURA KEENE's Theatre, "Our American Cousin" will be played; and at Barnum's Museum, Commodore NUTT will make his first bow to the public "in the character and costume of a gentleman." The Commodore will be visible at all hours of the day. The "Naiad Queen" is still the attraction in the lecture-room.

Miss LAURA KEENE has been lying in a critical condition for several days past, and the greatest apprehension has existed in the minds of the medical attendants as to her ultimate recovery. We are happy to be able to add now that the lady was much better last evening, and that it is believed a favorable crisis has been reached.

The MEYERS sisters will give an entertainment at Irving Hall on the 27th instant.

Capt. WILLIAMS' Whaling Voyage continues to attract delighted crowds to Hope Chapel.

Messrs. MILLS and MOLLENHAUER, assisted by an admirable quartette party, will give their first classical concert this evening at Dodworth's Hall. The programme is selected from the best specimens of classical chamber music, and the performers are a guarantee of the merit of the interpretation.

M. PAUL JUIGNET's fourth dramatic *soirée* will take place at Irving Hall to-night. "Quand on veut tuer son Chien," and "L'ut Dieze," are the pieces selected.

The third Philharmonic concert took place on Saturday night at Irving Hall, and notwithstanding the pitiless weather, was enjoyed by a sufficiently crowded audience. The programme opened with SCHUMANN's well-known symphony in D minor, which was played with fine effect by the orchestra, under Mr. BERGMANN's steady direction; then came an aria from "Elijah," sung with taste and skill by Signor RIDOLFI, who is a valuable accession to our concert-room forces. The first part ended with a movement from BEETHOVEN's C minor concerto, a charming production, full of melodic freshness and episodical beauty. A more agreeable letter of introduction could hardly be desired by a pianist, and Mr. HARTMANN, who used it as such, must feel that it was honored in the most flattering way. Of the great mass of players who can do everything with their fingers, and nothing at all with their brains, we have had enough, and if Mr. HARTMANN were nothing but the latest addition to that pyramid of dullness, we should hardly care to record his advent. But, in a performance which was sometimes too careful, we were happy to notice abundant indications of good musical intelligence, as well as a clean technical mastery of the mechanical difficulties of the instrument. It is rather a bad time for a pianist to make a sensation, and a difficult undertaking in view of the singular excellence of our leading players, but that Mr. HARTMANN, who seems to be young and scholar-like, will speedily obtain a position among the foremost professors can hardly be doubted.

The second part of the programme opened with a serenade, by J. BRAHMS, written for sixteen instruments, and played very well by picked artists of the Society. One can hardly imagine a sufficient provocation for a work so night-disturbing and dismal. It is of inordinate length, having no fewer than five movements, and the treatment, whilst it is frequently ingenious, displays but little novelty. The emotions of the victim subjected to the honor of a performance of such a lugubrious serenade, may be feebly described in the word idiotcy, but his wrath, if he lived in an age of revolvers, would certainly be fatal to some of the performers. We hardly think the selection a happy one, for it is certainly a frittering away of great resources to descend from works demanding the best executive skill of a grand orchestra to the curious conceits of a *morceau* written for sixteen instruments. We may add, too, as a matter of justice to Mr. BRAHMS, that his work is heard under disadvantageous circumstances when it has just been preceded by a symphony. WEBER's overture, the "Ruler of the Spirits," in D, concluded the programme, preceded by an aria from "Puritani," sung by Signor RIDOLFI, a solo on the piano by Mr. HARTMANN, and a beautiful nocturne, written by Mr. THEODORE EISFELD, and played on the French horn superbly by Mr. HENRY SCHMITZ. It must certainly be conceded that there was variety enough in the programme. For the next concert, on the 15th March, the following pieces are announced: BEETHOVEN's Eroica Symphony, MARSCHNER's overture, "Der Vampyr," and two *morceaux symphoniques* by Mr. R. GOLDBECK, for orchestra and piano.

Miss JANE COOMBS opened at the Haymarket London, as *Constance*, in the "Love Chase," on Saturday, Jan. 4, and was exceedingly well received by both Press and public. Speaking of the performance, the London *Times* of the 6th says: "Her appearance is decidedly in her favor, her figure being slight but lady-like, and even commanding; her face well formed and intelligent; her manner graceful and easy, and her reading generally good. If *Constance* were really a high-born young lady, who took a spiteful pleasure in tormenting her poor victim of a lover, there would be nothing to desire in Miss COOMBS representation."

The perfection to which Chamber music has been brought in this City was illustrated in a remarkable degree on Tuesday last, when Messrs. MASON and THOMAS gave their third *soirée* at Dodworth's Hall. We have no recollection of ever having heard finer playing. When such artists as WM. MASON, THEODORE THOMAS, MOSENTHAL MATZKA and BERGNER, undertake to play classical music as a matter of love, a fair approach to absolute excellence may be safely anticipated; but with all the devotion that animates them it was only after many years of playing together that the combined results of precision and warmth of expression were obtained. And we do not remember to have noticed these characteristics to so pleasant an extent as on Tuesday, when BEETHOVEN's Quartette in C minor (opus 14) was played in a way which left nothing to be desired. The programme was intensely interesting, and opened with MOZART's Quintette for piano, oboe, clarionet, horn and bassoon,—a work very seldom played, but full of melody, and quaint to a charm in treatment. It was superbly rendered by Messrs. MASON, OHLEMANN, BOEHM, SCHMITZ and ELTZ. Then came BEETHOVEN's Sonate for piano and violoncello, played by Messrs. MASON and BERGNER with excellent effect, and subsequently SCHUBERT's Fantasie for piano and violin—(opus 159)—a work full of charming fancies. Mr. THOMAS and Mr. MASON did ample justice to the composer's ideas. The concert was one of the best of the series, and notwithstanding the badness of the weather attracted an admirable audience.

Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read SHAKESPEARE's play of "Henry the Vth" to-morrow evening, at Dodworth's Hall, in aid of the St. George's Society.

Mr. EDWIN FORREST will commence a series of his impersonations at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Monday next. The venture is for eight nights.

The Commercial Military Idea: Being a Border Statesman's Outlook.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Don't suffer "the North" to indulge the flattering unction that it can crush out this rebellion by mere sluggish weight. The National resources are great, but not equal to putting aside the dangers that now assail us by mere money force. We, in the Border States, have a stand-point that cannot elsewhere be attained. We see the fighting capacity of the South as the North cannot see it, and the resources of the North as the South cannot see them. Resources do not make living armies. They may assemble masses of men armed and "splendidly appointed," but it is only ideas which make those armies effective in a free country. If it is intended that this rebellion be extinguished, the sooner the North drops its commercial notions and assumes the military idea, the better. Sea storms, and muddy roads, and time are voracious consumers of resources. They may eat faster than the North can supply if things go on as now. "The anaconda" is a very pretty conceit, but he is not one of the biting serpents. He may be nibbled to death by a pack of vipers too small to crush.

"One thing at a time," is a good rule, worthy the consideration of Congressmen and editors. "First catch your hare, then cook him," is an adage suggestive of wisdom, touching the Slavery question as it now stands.

Why not lay everything aside for the one purpose of hard fighting? It must come to that. The Union can never be firm again without sacrifices. It is a law of humanity that blood alone consecrates. If the North and the Southern Unionists are to fraternize once more, they will do so over reeking altars. It is philosophical folly, though it may be commercial wisdom, to count resources in a struggle of life and death. A life *bought* is never prized like a life *won*. If we could conquer by resources, it would be a victory out of which would not grow the national virtues that we have so long missed. Patriotism has succumbed to selfishness long enough. A lavish outlay will not repurchase it. Hard-fought fields that cost blood and anxiety and wise fear, and that result in victories, secured by courage, firmness, and constancy—these cause patriotism to grow in a people; and unless we can get back something like the old love of country, for our own sake and for mankind's sake, we shall spend our resources to little purpose, even if we are at last victorious, and that is doubtful.

O, thou North! wake from sleep among thy money bags! What if manufactures stop, and railroads cease to pay, and commerce rots, be assured that the Nation is fighting for its life. If that life should be lost, what would your manufactures, and railroads, and ships be worth then? The leading rebels, at least, are in earnest, and will hold their grip until their hold is broken. Force must break it; money cannot. And that force must be put forth at personal risk.

This is our view from the Border States, where each side is seen from the direction of its opposite. Because we love the Union we give expression to our opinions, as now.

Revolving Forts and Floating Batteries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The plan of placing guns on circular beds, in order to secure the advantage of firing in all directions, in land and sea defence, dates back to the earliest history of artillery. The palpable device of screening the gunners by a shot-proof protection, revolving with the gun, is equally old. In fact, a revolving fort is a tradition. Apprentices at many artillery schools, fifty years ago, would have been reprimanded for not being aware of that device. Floating batteries, protected by heavy wooden bulwarks to render such structures impregnable against shot, have been resorted to during the naval wars of Europe for centuries. Accordingly, the revolving turret and wooden bulwarks of the floating battery launched into the East River last Thursday, will be recognized by all well-informed persons as military expedients of the past. But the first thoroughly-matured plan of a revolving turret, composed of iron, supported by, and revolving on a vertical axle turned by steam power, is one in the possession of NAPOLEON III., constructed by the writer, and presented to the Emperor in 1854. The battery itself, just referred to, is, however, quite a novelty in all essential features, and regarded as a complete solution of the problem of a war vessel affording absolute protection to the propeller, rudder, anchor, engines and crew. The iron turret, though, as before stated, not new in principle, is yet a striking novelty as regards detail, and contains numerous mechanical devices indispensable to insure success in action. I sincerely trust that this statement will save your readers the infliction in store for them, viz., the complaints of "neglected" inventors, should the battery prove quite successful. Respectfully,

Your obedient servant, J. ERICSSON.

To Public Speakers and Singers.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges. From Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, Teacher of Music, S. Female College, La Grange, Ga. "I have found their use very efficacious in removing that irritation of the throat so common with speakers and singers. I have enlisted several gentlemen in their favor, among whom are Prof. WINES, Principal Brownwood University, and Rev. M. TEAGUE, of this place. The Troches have only to be tried to recommend themselves."

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,
(Between 11th and 12th sts.)
A very cheap and desirable
BALMORAL Boot for........................$2 50
A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for....................$3 00

Custom-Made Gents' Boots and Shoes.—The stock of a Broadway bootmaker selling below cost. French Patent Leather Boots for $6 50; Fine French Calf Boots for $5; Fine French Patent Leather Gaiters for $3 25. At SLATERS, No. 2 Cortlandt-st.

MARRIED.

LANE—WONSON.—In Gloucester, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 30, by Rev. George Lyle, RICHARD H. LANE, of this City, to SARAH E., eldest daughter of George F. Wonson, Esq., of Gloucester.

DIED.

CHASE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 1, SAMUEL D. CHASE, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 45 Hammond-st., on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

EADIE.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 2, ISABELLA R., only child of Andrew R. and Maria L. Eadie, aged 1 year, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 3?3 West Houston-st., this day, (Monday,) Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PATTEN.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 31, PATRICK PATTEN, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Stranger's Refuge Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., near Christopher-st.

PARKER.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 2, MARIA S., wife of Andrew J. Parker.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 164 1st-av.

ROGERS.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 1, GEO. T. ROGERS, son of the late Nathan Rogers, Esq., aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of Rev. Dr. Clark, in 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., this day, (Monday,) at 3 P. M.

HOW.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 31, ELIZA B. HOW, wife of the late James How, Esq., of Boston, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, James, Benjamin W. and Calvin F. How, and her son-in-law, Henry Waldron, are invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 113 Hicks-st., at 11½ o'clock, on Monday, Feb. 3. The remains will be taken to Haverhill, Mass.

STAGG.—On Friday, Jan. 31, RACHAEL E. STAGG, infant daughter of Ferdinand and Harriet L. Stagg, aged 11 months.

HOBLEY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Jan. 31, after a short but painful illness, HENRY HOBLEY, of the firm of Hobley Bros., of that City, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, De Witt Clinton Chapter, No. 145 R. A. M., Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, F. A. M., and the Fraternity in general, also the members of Engine Company No. 5, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 203 2d-st., on Monday, Feb. 3, at 2 P. M. precisely. The remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

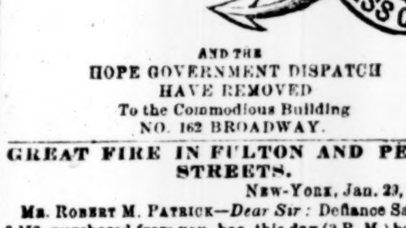
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 53.—Feb. 1, 1862.
17, 12, 45, 59, 73, 20, 52, 66, 53, 39, 2, 43, 7.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 54.—Feb. 1, 1862.
2, 42, 65, 7, 77, 61, 22, 36, 60, 18, 76, 28, 46, 23.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

REMOVALS.
THE



AND THE
HOPE GOVERNMENT DISPATCH
HAVE REMOVED
To the Commodious Building
NO. 162 BROADWAY.

GREAT FIRE IN FULTON AND PEARL STREETS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1862.

MR. ROBERT M. PATRICK—*Dear Sir:* Defiance Safe No. 6,150, purchased from you, has this day (3 P. M.) been recovered from the ruins of No. 43 Fulton-st., which building, with several others, were totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 20th inst.

The Safe, covered with burning rubbish and exposed to an intense red heat for several hours, (as the remnants of brass name-plates exhibit,) on opening, I find the contents—my books, valuable papers, insurance, policies, bank bills, &c.—in good order, not a word written but what is perfectly legible.

After this severe test, with pleasure I acknowledge the fire-proof qualities of your Safes.

Respectfully yours, DAVID WOODS.

DEFIANCE SAFES OF ALL SIZES, with patent powder-proof locks and patent cross-bars; also, sideboard and parlor Safes of elegant workmanship and finish for plate, &c., on hand, for sale, and made to order. Warerooms, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., New-York.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

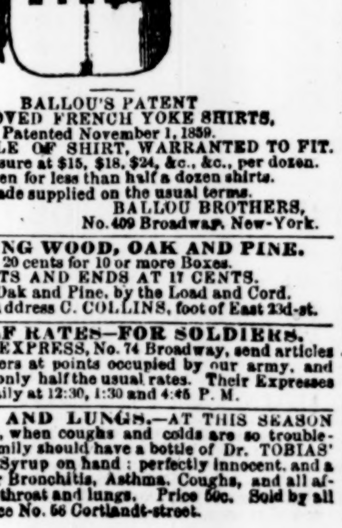
TO ASTHMATICS.

SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to burn and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

GENTLEMEN'S VEST CHAINS,
$1, $2, $3 and $5 each,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

LADIES' EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
One, two, three and five dollars a set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

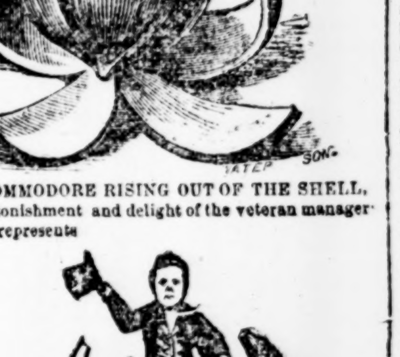
KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

AT HALF RATES—FOR SOLDIERS.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, send articles to soldiers at points occupied by our army, and charge only half the usual rates. Their Expresses close daily at 12:30, 1:30 and 4:45 P. M.

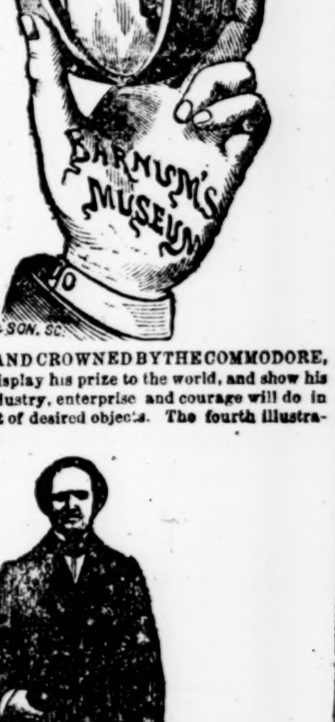
THROAT AND LUNGS.—AT THIS SEASON of the year, when coughs and colds are so troublesome, every family should have a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' Pulmonic Life Syrup on hand; perfectly innocent, and a certain cure for Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all affections of the throat and lungs. Price 50c. Sold by all druggists; office No. 56 Cortlandt-street.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862,
NEW AND SPLENDID ATTRACTION.
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE SMALLEST MAN IN THE WORLD,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
HOLDS HIS PUBLIC LEVEES
AT ALL HOURS,
EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
And at intervals appears in a variety of
SONGS AND DANCES IN CHARACTER,
The whole constituting one of the most interesting exhibitions ever offered to the New-York public.
The little Commodore has received
PROPOSALS RICH AND ADVANTAGEOUS.
No sooner did his name become famous than offers came thick and fast. One well-known and responsible manager offered
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR
for the privilege of exhibiting him to the public. Another offered
SIXTEEN THOUSAND FOR THREE YEARS!
But BARNUM was on his track, and not to be baffled. With a determination to cast aside all and every opposition, he offered
$30,000 FOR THREE YEARS!
And triumphed over every competitor, and now he takes both pride and pleasure in offering him to his patrons at the Museum WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, notwithstanding the attractions of the Museum are already four times those of any other establishment in the City, even where the price of admission is *double, yes quadruple* that of the Museum. The following illustrations show the progress of Mr. Barnum in the work of placing this
MINIATURE MAN BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
The first represents him as

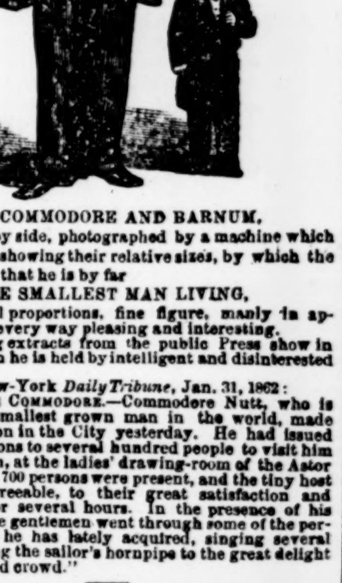
CRACKING THE NUT
in search of the rich KERNEL inside. The second represents



THE COMMODORE RISING OUT OF THE SHELL,
to the astonishment and delight of the veteran manager. The next represents



BARNUM'S HAND CROWNED BY THE COMMODORE,
as if he would display his prize to the world, and show his fellows what industry, enterprise and courage will do in the achievement of desired objects. The fourth illustration represents



THE COMMODORE AND BARNUM,
standing side by side, photographed by a machine which cannot lie, and showing their relative sizes, by which the reader will see that he is by far
THE SMALLEST MAN LIVING,
yet of beautiful proportions, fine figure, manly in appearance, and every way pleasing and interesting.

The following extracts from the public Press show in what estimation he is held by intelligent and disinterested parties:

From the New-York *Daily Tribune*, Jan. 31, 1862:

"THE LITTLE COMMODORE.—Commodore Nutt, who is doubtless the smallest grown man in the world, made quite a sensation in the City yesterday. He had issued special invitations to several hundred people to visit him in the afternoon, at the ladies' drawing-room of the Astor House. About 700 persons were present, and the tiny host played the agreeable, to their great satisfaction and amusement, for several hours. In the presence of his guests, the little gentlemen went through some of the performances that he has lately acquired, singing several songs, and doing the sailor's hornpipe to the great delight of the assembled crowd."

The *Commercial Advertiser* of Jan. 30, says:

"COMMODORE NUTT.—This interesting minion of intelligent humanity held his first levee this forenoon, in the ladies' drawing-room, at the Astor House. He was greeted by a large assemblage of ladies, and not a few gentlemen. He is smart and intelligent, with more of mind and genius than is generally possessed by dwarfs. He is less in stature than Tom Thumb was on his first exhibition, and more vivacious and glib of tongue. In fact, his manners are really pleasing."

Also will be on exhibition at all hours,
THE LIVING WHALE,
from the coast of Labrador.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
from the River Nile, in Egypt.
THE 12 BEAUTIFUL TINY SEA-HORSES.
EIGHT LARGE AND SPLENDID BROOK-TROUT, &c.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock, by the request of thousands of Museum patrons, will be produced that superb
NEW FAIRY PLAY,
ONDINA, THE NAIAD QUEEN,
with all its magnificent Scenic Spectacle, including
THE FAIRY MARCH OF THE AMAZON WARRIORS,
and that gorgeous closing Mechanical Scene,
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY,
which has never been equaled in America.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cts.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.

LAST CHANCE.—Only one Company yet unfilled.

Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.

The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Riggers, house-carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANY H.

None but sound and competent men need apply.

Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.

One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.

P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

GREAT FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The Safe that preserved the books, papers, and money for A. T. Foster, Banker, in Fulton-st., at the fire on Sunday the 25th inst., was one of the celebrated
"WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDERS."
Dépôt for the sale of this safe is removed to
No. 18 JOHN-ST., near Broadway.
B. G. WILDER & CO.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERIN will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 cents; sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

SAVE YOUR SILKS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S BENZINE removes paint and grease spots instantly, and cleans silks, gloves, ribbons, &c., &c., without injury to either color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally.
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address C. B. H., Box No. 139, *Times* Office.

LECTURES IN WASHINGTON CITY.
HYGIENIC VERSUS DRUG MEDICATION!
R. T. TRALL, M. D., OF NEW-YORK.
Will give a Course of Lectures at the Hall of the Christian Association, opposite Brown's Hotel, Washington City, commencing on
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1862,
and continuing through the week.

HIS LECTURES WILL EMBRACE THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:
1. An Exposition of the Fallacies of all Drug Medical Systems. 2. An Explanation of the True or Hygienic System. 3. A Solution of those Problems which have baffled the investigations of Medical Men in all Ages, and which are regarded by the Profession as Profound Mysteries, wholly without the pale of Human Comprehension, viz: The Essential Nature of Disease, and the Mo[d]us Operandi of Medicines. 4. The Rationale of all Forms of Disease. 5. The Rationale of all classes of Remedial Agents. 6. Infallible Rules for the most Successful Treatment of all Diseases. Health and Diseases of Woman.

TYPHOID FEVER, PNEUMONIA, MEASLES, &c.
Dr. TRALL will prove by abundant and conclusive testimony and experience, that the Hygienic System is incomparably more safe, sure, prompt and efficient in the treatment of the diseases, which are the CHIEF SOURCES OF MORTALITY IN OUR CAMPS AND HOSPITALS, than is the ordinary or Drug Treatment; and how very easy it is to save the LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF OUR OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS, and millions of money. He will also treat of a hundred other things of vast importance to all, for particulars of which see large programme.

A New Theory of Disease!
A New Doctrine of Remedies!!
A New Philosophy of Medical Science!!!
A New System of the Healing Art!!!!

Dr. TRALL'S Philosophy of Medical Science is entirely original, its primary premises never having been recognized by Medical Men, nor written in Medical Books, nor taught in Medical Schools, nor imagined by the People. Indeed, it is in direct contradiction to each and all of the Fundamental Premises on which the so-called Medical Science of the day is predicated.

THE FALSE SYSTEM AND THE TRUE.
Dr. TRALL will demonstrate to the satisfaction of every candid person who will hear him through, the utter falsity of the Drug Medical System, and the absolute truthfulness of the Hygienic Medical System. He pledges himself to show, by facts, experience, testimony, logic, and by all of the data applicable to the issue, that the prevalent Medical System is, in all of its Fundamental Propositions and Problems, untrue in Philosophy, absurd in science, in opposition to Nature, antagonistic to Vitality, contrary to common sense, disastrous in results, and a curse to the Human Race; and that, on the contrary, the Hygienic Medical System is true in Philosophy, correct in Science, in harmony with every law of the Vital Organism, in agreement with Nature, in accordance with common sense, successful in Practice, and a blessing to Mankind. Dr. TRALL will show why it is that Medical Science does not progress like other sciences, and *how* it is that diseases and death have always increased as doctors and drugs have multiplied.

DR. TRALL INVITES DISCUSSION.
Dr. TRALL will, after each lecture, reply to any criticisms and answer any questions or objections which may be presented by the audience. Medical gentlemen, of all schools, are especially invited; nay, challenged, to hear the Lectures, and state objections, if any they have, to the positions advanced.

THE SUBJECT IS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.
Dr. TRALL will be very happy, if permitted, to explain the principles and practice of the system he teaches, in the Halls of the Capitol, before the President of the United States, the Cabinet, Members of Congress, the Medical Faculty, and all learned literary or scientific gentlemen, who may deem the subject worthy of their attention; and particularly in their applicability to the health of our armies now in the field.

EXAMINATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS.
Dr. TRALL may be consulted by all classes of invalids at his rooms, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. All invalids who will present their cases before the audience, will be examined and prescribed for gratuitously.

READY THIS DAY, FEB. 3, 1862,
At the SUN OFFICE, corner Fulton and Nassau sts.,
Price, 3 CENTS PLAIN, or 5 CENTS COLORED,
A New Edition, ON THICK PAPER, of the
COMPLETE MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES,
(showing the whole coast from Delaware to Texas, with the Harbors, Inlets, Forts, Blockading Ships, etc., and the Railroads, Cities, Towns, etc.,) which was presented to the subscribers of THE SUN in January last.

THE SUN is served to subscribers in the City and vicinity, at six cents per week. Single copies one cent. Sent by mail, $3 per year. Postage in the State, $1 56.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

20,000 VOLUMES BOUGHT AT AUCTION during rebellion times, selling at cost, to close business. Among them are fine, handsomely-bound copies of the best English and American standard works. Must all be sold before the first of May. Come first, and get the best. My LIBERAL BOOKS, together with ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS, BOCCACIO'S DECAMERON and LIBRARY OF LOVE, are not offered under price, as they will continue to be published by an Association, in connection with a periodical, assisted by myself, if my health (now very uncertain) permits. Send for a catalogue of my publications. The other books not catalogued.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.—The subscriber having had extensive experience as a purchaser of merchandise for many years for the City and country trade, feels confident he can communicate information of great pecuniary advantage to cash and first-class time buyers. He invites correspondence, addressed to his office, which will be duly responded to.
ISAAC PECK, No. 36 Pine-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, from 12 to 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Grand Mass Meeting—Utah Knocking for Admission into the Union—A Characteristic Speech by Brigham Young—Strong and Independent Talk—Causes of Grievance.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862.

Yesterday the grand mass meeting, heretofore spoken of, was held in the Tabernacle in this city, and similar meetings have been held, or are now in progress, throughout the Territory. The purpose of the meeting was to elect delegates to a Convention, to be held on the 20th inst., for the purpose of drafting a Constitution to present to Congress, with a petition for admission into the Union, and to do any other business necessary for the furtherance of the desired object.

Well, then, at noon yesterday the meeting assembled to the number perhaps of upwards of 3,000. At any rate, the Tabernacle was filled, body and platform. All Mormon meetings commence and conclude with prayer, and this was no exception to the rule. Bishop EDWARD HUNTER was elected Chairman, and WILLIAM CLAYTON Clerk. Daniel H. Wells, Wm. H. Hooper, John Taylor, George N. Smith and N. O. Smoot were elected a Committee to draft something expressive of the views of the meeting.

After the Committee had retired, and the band had uttered some sweet sounds, BRIGHAM arose and delivered a stump speech. He had previously uttered the opening prayer, in which the "persecutors of the Saints" were remembered to their disadvantage. But to the speech. The sovereign people were the highest tribunal in a Republican Government, and before such a tribunal the lucubrations of legislators were as waste paper. It was not the intention to form an independent Government, but they had a right to meet and form a State Government, and live under the same, whether admitted into the Union or not. This they expected to do, asking no odds of any people on the earth. The people of Utah would cheerfully accept the same treatment as was awarded to other territories by the National Government, in regard to the proper treatment of the Indians, reimbursement for losses through them, extinguishment of the Indian title, privilege of preëmption, donations of land, etc. The National officers had almost invariably come to represent the National *power*, instead of the National *Government*. BRIGHAM referred to Judge DRUMMOND summoning posses, under penalty for refusal to act, and then paying them with judicial paper, which was repudiated at Washington. Utah had for years petitioned every session of Congress for admission as a State, in vain; while Oregon, with half the population, got a State Government. Utah was settled when under Mexican rule, and when the United States bought the land no account was taken of the previous settlement—no rights were allowed therefor. They were poor, d—d Mormons, and that was sufficient. The National Government was now very bad off, but it had tied the hands of the people of Utah, so that they could render no help. They were taxed to support the war, but they had no real estate; they did not own one foot of land, and they could not pay one dime of direct tax, unless they paid it illegally, and they were a remarkably legal people. They, however, could relieve the Government of paying some $35,000 annually for legislative expenses, salaries of governor, secretary, judges, marshal, attorney, &c., and this might go to pay the tax. They would stand the abuse of National officers no longer, for it was their privilege to be governed by officers of their own election, and they would be so governed. If the matter were pushed to extreme trial they would rely on the arm of Jehovah. If an installment of officers were sent and backed by the point of the bayonet, as in '57, those officers and bayonet-holders would not fare so well as their comrades did in '57. It was then put to the meeting whether they should govern themselves by electing their own State officers, and a tremendous "Aye" was the response. They would elect their Senators and another Representative to Congress; if they were received in Washington, well; if not, well. They would receive officers of a territory no longer, for officers and soldiers used their time and ability to corrupt society. They were going to become a State. If they were received as a State they would be as faithful and true as the sun to the Constitution and the Union. But the Federal officers would "apostatize." His doctrine was, *Vox Dei, vox populi.*

Next came music and a song.

The Committee presented an exceedingly long address. Utah had a Provisional State Government four years, and governed themselves to their entire satisfaction, previous to receiving a territorial form of government. They had since frequently applied to be admitted as a State, but were spurned away. The National officers had almost invariably created difficulties, had set their criminals loose to prey on society, and misrepresented the people in every way. The "crusade of '57" was now generally acknowledged to have been the result of slander. This had been represented to the Government, but the matter was passed by. Outraged feeling had brought the people together to-day. They were tired of the old order of things, and they had met to say so. It was the right of freemen to meet together and take into consideration the redress of grievances. Gov. DAWSON had appeared, without their consent or desire, with tests of loyalty. He vetoed the first act presented to him, because, in his judgment, Congress must approve the doings of the Legislature before they could become law. According to this reading of the organic act, the Territory had no laws, for Congress had never expressed its approval or disapproval of any of them. But what better could have been expected of an utter stranger to the people, their laws and customs, and the usages of Territories in general? Of what use was such a Governor? Such officers did not represent the people, and they hoped they misrepresented the General Government. The Judges, too, had been noted for setting thieves and other criminals at liberty. The people had met to rid themselves of such a state of things. But if they must have Federal officers, let them be of the people here. Then, thousands of arms were destroyed at Fort Crittenden by orders from the General Government. Why was this, when Utah had not received her quota of public arms? Then, again, taxation with a voteless representative was virtually taxation without representation, one of the great causes of the great Revolution against the mother country. They had given tests of loyalty in Missouri, Nauvoo, in the raising of the Mormon Battalion at Council Bluffs. They might pay the tax if required, but not as a test of loyalty. Then there was a heavy say about former "persecutions" in the States. They did not want any more tests put to them, they ought now to be put to the National officers, until they, the people of Utah, were restored to their possessions, from which they had been driven in Missouri and Illinois, and were reimbursed for all losses and expenditures arising from that expatriation. Then a mail contract was revoked to a citizen of Utah in '57, and awarded to others at four times the amount. They, the people, were not disloyal, but freemen. They deprecated the existing intestine war, and a victory to either North or South was but a defeat to the country. They meant to raise grain to feed the survivors of the present struggle, or those who fled from it, for it was an excellent idea to have a place of safety, an asylum, in the centre of the continent, a nucleus around which the peace lovers and the famished and wretched *débris* of the present national convulsions could rally and find peace and plenty.

Next came the *Whereases*, reiterating considerable of the foregoing, and introducing the *Resolutions* to elect delegates to a Convention for the beforementioned purposes; that they, the people of Utah, had tried the the territorial system long enough, and it was very unsatisfactory; that the importation of officers was an insult, and moreover very bad policy; that there was no other way of redress than to abolish the territorial form of government; and hoping Congress would take favorable action thereon.

Nine delegates to the Convention were then elected. All the votes were taken by acclamation, and tremendous "Ayes." The "Noes" were frequently called for, but the voting was all on one side.

ORSON HYDE then read his speech, which was a religio-prophetico-political affair, originally written and intended for and addressed to the *Missouri Republican*, and I suppose it will be mailed to that paper. ORSON thought the nation, and particularly Missouri, were in a very pitiable state, and would continue so, and grow worse, until the Mormons brought redemption. And with another prayer ended the mass meeting.

A thousand rumors have been current the past week concerning the Governor and his beating. The most reliable indicate that his Excellency was not injured nearly so much as at first reported. But he was robbed of much of his baggage by the fellows who assaulted him. Ex-Superintendent MARTIN. Sheriff R. T. BURTON, and [illegible], went out yesterday to hunt up the desperadoes, who, it is reported, are already quite familiar with the interior of the penitentiary.

Tardy Winter has come at last, though in a mild humor. On the 3d and 4th inst., about one foot of snow fell. To-day, thawing is in order. The soil is yet unfrozen.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE

Bills in the Assembly.

Mr. MASON's bill, introduced on Saturday, provides that no securities, contracts or obligations, negotiable or others, not secured on real estate, nor for a less amount or value than $250, to be hereafter made, and to be paid or performed within four months from the issuing or making thereof, shall be subjected to the prohibitions, nullities, forfeitures, penalties or disabilities of the laws of this State relating to the interest of money; *Provided*, however, that contracts made by or with any banks or association for the purpose of banking, shall be excepted from the provisions of this act.

Mr. LYMAN's bill provides that any person holding the rank of Colonel or any higher grade or rank in the New-York State Volunteers in the service of the United States, and any commissioned officer in said service, and who is a counselor of the Supreme Court of this State, may administer and certify any oath or affirmation which any person may wish to take or make, who is actually in the volunteer service, whenever such officer shall be out of this State. They may also certify the proof of or acknowledgment of any written instrument, which any person in the said volunteer service may desire to make whenever such person is out of the State. Any such proof or affirmation so certified may be read before any tribunal in this State. The persons so performing service under this act, may charge the same fees therefor as allowed to civil officers in this State performing like services.

Mr. BRYAN's bill provides that all real estate not exempt from taxation, which is or shall be encumbered by bond and mortgage, or which is held by written contract for deed, or by parole agreement shall be assessed at its real value. Every tax levied thereon shall be paid by the person being in possession, but it shall be lawful for the mortgagor or person holding such real estate, to charge the mortgagee, and deduct from the payment whether of principal or interest to be made on such mortgage, an amount that shall correspond with the proportion, which the sum or sums remaining unpaid, shall bear to the assessed value of such estate. No mortgage or bond and mortgage upon real estate, or any contract or agreement for the purchase of real estate, shall be assessed as part of the personal estate of the mortgagee, or of the person of whom such estate is held, but all such shall be assessed at its full value as heretofore provided.

Every assessor is required to make all pertinent inquiries of any person who has property liable to taxation; concerning all property owned or held by him; and such inquiries shall be answered under oath, which may be administered by the assessor.

RETURNS UNDER OATH.

PIERCE's bill in relation to the duties of Assessors requires the Comptroller of the State to prepare and furnish blank forms of returns and oaths which shall be delivered to the citizens by the Assessors. The returns of the personal property are to be made under oath, and in case of refusal, or false return, the assessor is to assess the property of the individual to the best of his belief, and the Board are to add fifty per cent. to such assessment.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. CODDINGTON's bill in relation to the public health in New-York, creates a Board of Health, consisting of the Health Officer General, the State Health Officer, the Chairman of Public Charities and Corrections, the Presidents of the Commissioners of Emigration and of the Public Dispensaries, and three Physicians, to be chosen by the Boards of Trustees of the said Dispensaries. The term of office of the physicians to be determined by lot, and one to go out of office each first of January, and a successor to be appointed by the Boards annually, to hold office three years. The Board of Health to organize on the first Monday of May next. The Secretary and Treasurer to receive not exceeding $500 yearly salary. The Board to meet at least once each month and to be provided with accommodations and supplies by the Common Council. All powers and duties pertaining to the public health are vested in the Board, who have authority to create and amend laws and regulations, and to impose fines and penalties. The Supervisors are required to provide money to meet the expenses of the Board, and in case of emergency to raise a loan such as the Board shall certify to be necessary. The Board shall appoint thirty-six District Health Wardens, from the Visiting Physicians of the dispensaries, who shall receive $3 a day for their services, and report the sanitary condition of their districts each day to the Health Officer, and perform such other duties as the Health Officer-General, or Board, may direct. The office of Health Officer-General is created by the bill, to be appointed by the Mayor of New-York, for three years. He shall be Head of a Health Department, to which shall be attached three Bureaus—Sanitary Inspection, Records and Statistics, and Markets. The organization, powers and duties, mode of appointment and compensation of the officers of the Department, to be the same as in the present City Inspector's Department, subject to such changes as the Common Council may by ordinance direct. The Health Officer-General is to execute all orders and instructions of the Board of Health, to see to the enforcement of all ordinances, and to make monthly reports to the Board, and yearly reports to the Common Council. The City Inspector to perform the duties of the office until a Health Officer-General is appointed.

STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

Mr. ELY introduces a bill to authorize and empower the Comptroller and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York, to lease for ten years, at such terms as they deem proper, to the North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company, and to WILLIAM B. TOWNSEND and his associates, a basin, with accommodations for two ferry slips, on the east corner of the Battery, adjacent to South-street; and so much of the Battery as is necessary for buildings, floats, and bridges, to be used for purposes of ferries to New-Brighton and other places on the north shore of Staten Island, and to Clifton and other places on the east shore. Also, to set apart such portions of said basin as they shall deem necessary for a landing place for boats and barges of the Army and Navy of the United States.

DISTRIBUTION OF SOLDIERS' ALLOTMENTS.

Mr. PIERCE's bill provides that the State Treasurer shall receive from the United States Paymaster General such sums as are assigned by volunteers of this State, for the benefit of their families or others. He shall send a list of the assignees residing in each county to the respective County Treasurers. Each Treasurer shall give notice to the assignees, who if he desires to receive the sum due him through the County Treasurer, shall give written notice of such desire, and this request, together with a certificate of identity of the assignee by a Supervisor or Justice of the Peace of his town or ward, shall accompany his draft on the State Treasurer for the amount due him; and on these only the money shall be paid out by the State Treasurer. The County Treasurer shall keep a written list, and the name and residence of each assignee in his county, and when he pays out the money, he shall take the receipt of the party receiving it on such list. All money remaining uncalled for shall be returned by County Treasurers at the end of one year to the State Treasury.

REGULATION OF BUILDINGS.

Mr. CORY introduced a bill for the Regulation and Inspection of Buildings in New-York. It is a voluminous bill, creating a Department to be known as the Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings, with numerous employes, architects, mechanics and inspectors, the head to be appointed by the Mayor of the City, with approval of the Supervisors. The bill lays down in detail the full specifications for buildings in the City, and for the regulation of all matters pertaining thereto, including means for the prevention of fires.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 1595, 2045, 128, 690, 8, 125, 301, 540, 839, 868, 928, 1105, 1145, 1160, 1162, 1168, 1264, 1266, 1289, 1319.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers only. Nos. 23, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12 to 17, 19 to 22, 24 to 27, inclusive.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 651, 797, 1912, 1939, 2753, 2863, 3003, 3005, 2927, 2981, 2997, 3041, 437, 1343, 1139. *Part II.*—Nos. 422, 1136, 2770, 2984, 3052, 3058, 3100, 3186, 3194, 3220, 2164, 3008, 1912, 3488, 3196.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 780, 817, 818, 756, 680, 829, 830, 831, 832, 834, 798, 835, 837, 838, 840. *Part II.*—(One hour causes.)—Nos. 3754, 3423, 3971, 3499, 3836, 1429, 1758, 884, 1751, 3177, 2474, 1581.

Security for Costs of Non-residents—What Laches does not amount to a Waiver of the Right to Demand it.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

John Bleekie et al. vs. *Robert Neilson.*—This was a motion to show cause why the plaintiffs should not file security for costs, on the ground that they were non-residents.

The motion was opposed, upon the ground that unusual delay had been caused and allowed by the defendant—such that the laches of the defendant were a sufficient defence to the motion. It appeared that this was an action to recover the value of certain personal property claimed to have been converted by the defendant. The suit was commenced in March, 1860, and issue therein was joined in September, of the same year. In the following October an inquest was taken on the ground that no affidavit of merits had been filed. It appeared, on a motion to set aside the inquest, that an affidavit of merits had been filed. The motion came up before Judge WOODRUFF, who, as stated by counsel, kept the papers nearly a year, and then, in October, 1861, granted the motion. It was urged on the motion by the defendant that, as Judge Woodruff had kept the papers so long before rendering his decision, that it was no neglect of the defendant; and also that on a prior day noticed for this motion there was no Judge.

Motion granted, and ordered that plaintiffs file security for costs within thirty days.

H. Dailey for motion; John Townsend, opposed.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 22
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 22
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 23
America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 25
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 29
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 5½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.......................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..............5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

P. E.—SEE TIMES OF JAN. 23 AND 24. WHY do you not write? Am most anxious to hear from you. Address through Personal, or WALDO, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to open a correspondence with a young lady, which, should it prove agreeable and satisfactory to both parties, is intended to result in a matrimonial alliance. He is a young man of excellent habits, and great respectability, (being a member of one of the first families in the northern part of the State of New-York.) His character will be attested to by all that are intimately acquainted with him, as unsullied, and that of a perfectly upright, moral gentleman. As regards the lady, he would wish her to be young, not over 25 years of age, amiable, intelligent, cultivated, and possessing every requisite necessary to render interesting and happy the home of her husband. He, in return, will consider it his bounden duty and pleasure to love and cherish his chosen one. All communications will be respectfully and confidentially treated. Any young lady wishing to open a correspondence as above, will please address, in sincerity and earnestness, SHERIDAN, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

A BACHELOR, AGED 35, OF FAIR PERsonal appearance, doing a lucrative business, wishes to correspond with a widow lady, matrimonially inclined, either in City or country, not over 30, of good family, and enjoying a competency. A desire for a pleasant home and kind, sensible wife prompts this advertisement. References exchanged at proper time. Letters addressed to CHARLES COLLINS, Box No. 2,879 New-York Post-office, will be held strictly confidential.

SHOULD A LADY, POSSESSING WEALTH, social position and lovable qualities, overlook this mode, and correspond with CŒLEBS, Station B, she will ascertain that a gentleman possessing position, respectability and real merit is sincerely seeking a wife.

PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS. —No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Continue to offer great inducements in extra quality undressed 4-4 Irish linens,
SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, DAMASK CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, AND TOWELINGS, DIAPERS, DOMESTIC, BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS, BLANKETS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, FLANNELS, &c., &c., &c.

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE.
CAPES MUFFS AND CUFFS.
HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, ERMINE AND OTHER CHOICE FURS.
VERY GREAT BARGAINS.
To close balance of stock.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
VELVET, SILK, CLOTH AND BEAVER-CLOAKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT KINZEY'S, BANKRUPT IMPORTER'S STOCK SELLING OFF, BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.
Clearing out Collars, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c., and 37c.
Clearing out Sets, 10c., 18c., 25c. to $2 50.
5,000 ladies' Breakfast Caps, 10c., 12c., 25c.
1,500 Silk Lace Veils, 12c., 18c., 25c., 37c.
Clearing out Worked Bands, 8c., 10c., 15c.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
7,500 gents' Handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12c.
8,000 damaged Linen Handkerchiefs, 4c., 5c.
5,500 Linen hemstiched, 12c., 18c., 25c.
GREAT EXCITEMENT! GOODS MUST BE SOLD!
SHIRT BOSOMS.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 13c., 15c., 18c.
Gents' Shirt Bosoms, 20c., 22c., 25c.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Children's fancy Wool Hose, 6c.
Misses' Cotton Hose, 5c., 6c., 8c.
Ladies' Cotton Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Fleeced Merino Hose, 12½c., 15c.
Gents' Half-Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Lot soiled Kid Gloves, 10c.
Best Kid Gloves, spotted, 25c.
Lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
MILLINERY GOODS.
TARLETONS, ILLUSIONS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SILKS, VELVETS, HAIR-NETS, CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
SPOOL COTTON.
Best 200-yard Spool Cotton, white and colors, 4c.
Good 200-yard Spool Cotton, 3c.
Good Basting Spool Cotton, 1c.
Best Linen Thread, on Spools, 2c.
Best French Embroidery Cotton, 2c.
Fine White Linen Tapes, 1c.
Crochet Braids, 1c., 2c.
NEEDLES, PINS, &c.
Best gold-eyed Needles, 3c. per paper.
Best solid head Pins, 3c. per paper.
Best Black Pins, 2c. per paper.
Best English Hair Pins, 2c. per box.
Sewing Silks, per dozen, 9c.
1,500 Bags and Porte-monnaies, 10c., 12c., 18c., 25c., 50c.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS; Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice-fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; cheap worsted goods, Leggins, Mittens, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods and Small Wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

$30,000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC AND housekeeping goods, bought before the great rise in cotton, will be sold by the piece or yard at popular prices. GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER OF COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT. NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

MAKE HASTE AND GET MARRIED.—Wedding Cards, Wedding Cards, Wedding Cards, Plate and 50 cards, $1. Wedding Cards, Wedding Cards, Wedding Cards, $1, at WHAITE'S, No. 1 Astor House, Barclay-st. Samples forwarded to all parts of the United States free of charge.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman to do chamberwork and ladies fineries, can do up laces in the neatest manner; or would take care of an invalid lady, or travel with a family; has first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing; has no objection to a private boarding-house or a hotel; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; good City reference. Call or address Mr. GAILLARD, No. 51 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress, by one who understands her business; good City references. Can be seen at No. 32 East 14th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, poultry, game, desserts of all kinds, also a little Spanish cooking. The best of reference given from some of the best families in the City. Call Saturday and Monday, at 79 West 28th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectably woman as first-class cook; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies, and all kinds of desserts; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY AN experienced colored woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups, and is a good baker of bread and pastry; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 97 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK WANTED, by a Protestant English woman; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take care of children and do chamberwork and embroidery; has good reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, as professed cook; understands boning and larding, meats, soups, jellies and pastry, and is a good baker; has high City recommendations. Call at or address No. 81 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, as dressmaker and seamstress, and does all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery, and will make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 295 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Wages, $7.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a neat and tidy Protestant girl to do general housework; can cook, bake, wash and iron first-rate; is willing to make herself generally useful; has ten months' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 97 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a private family, by a genteel German girl, as housemaid or as cook. Best City reference. Apply at No. 93 2d-av., corner of 5th-st., in the grocery.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A situation by a neat, respectable young girl to do the general housework of a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a neat plain cook; can give good City reference from her last employer; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant English girl, a situation, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business in both capacities; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; will make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Call at No. 109 West 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, a situation as cook in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly. Address GERMAN COOK, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a married man; can produce good reference for capability, honesty, sobriety and industry; would go a short distance in the country, take charge of garden, or milk if necessary; would be willing to make himself useful in any way. Address J. E. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young man, as coachman. He is sober, honest and reliable, and entirely capable of his business. Has the best of city reference from his last place. Address B. G., Box No. 204 *Times* office; or No. 398 7th-av., between 34th and 35th-st. Call for two days, or till employed.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady, sober man; has had several years' experience; is a good vegetable gardener; would go a short distance in the country; can produce good reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN PARTING with his coachman, who has lived with him three years, wants a place for him; he is entirely capable, reliable and useful. Call at No. 72 West 23d-st., or address W. W., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call or address a note for S. Y., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED by a steady, active German gardener, who thoroughly understands the management of grapery, green-houses, flower and kitchen gardens; has many years' experience in this country; is a single man; the best of reference will be given. Address A. B., gardener, at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of Broadway and 18th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single man, a Protestant German, as gardener; has good references. Apply at No. 174 3d-st., between Avenues A and B.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted, an engagement by a Scotchman as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. Address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st.

AS GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—AN active and industrious man, of strictly temperate habits, wishes to engage as above; understands vegetable gardening in all its branches; can give most satisfactory reference. Call or address GARDENER, No. 97 4th-av.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a dry goods jobbing house, by a man who can sell a good class of New-York State trade. Address for two days, SALESMAN, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A STOUT BOY, CAPABLE of driving and taking the care of horses and carriage, and willing to make himself serviceable, at a place near the City. Address FARMER, at the *Times* Office, Box No. 126.

NURSES.—WANTED, TWO NURSES; ONE A French and the other an English woman; must both be Protestants, and have the most unexceptionable references; liberal wages will be given to those who meet the requirements. Apply at No. 106 2d-av., from 1 till 3 o'clock.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman, as nurse. She must be experienced and understand the care of children; best of references required; wages $12 a month. Call at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh. Mrs. REED.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN OF ability and information, in a foreign and domestic wholesale hosiery business. To one who can assist in building up a business mainly upon cash principles, an offer for present and prospective remuneration will be made. Address J. M. & Co., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A SALESMAN.—BUTTER AND CHEESE SALESman wanted: one who thoroughly understands qualities and is acquainted with the trade; salary $600. Address, with real name and reference, DAIRY, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

DRUGGIST WANTED.—ONE WHO IS WELL acquainted with the wholesale and retail druggist business of this City; an old merchant preferred. Good salary to a good man. First-class men only need apply. Address with the best of reference or none, Box No. 4,054 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, WAGES $10 per week; two porters; four girls to travel. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A LARGE IRON SAFE FOR SALE.—IT IS nearly new, and is as good as new. Will be sold for half its value. Inquire at No. 12 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished back room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. No Secessionists need apply.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 170 WASHington-st., on second and third floors, each a pleasant large room, with bedrooms attached, if desired; five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

FRENCH BOARD—IN THE FAMILY OF A French teacher (strictly private.) Well furnished room, with modern improvements, on the first floor. A good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the French language. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Grammercy Park.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD IN A private family; widow preferred; a neatly furnished room on 2d floor; location between Canal and 4th sts., New-York City; terms, with gas and fire, $4 per week in advance if required. Address C. R. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE plain family in the upper part of the City, for three grown persons. Two rooms adjoining will be required. Address F. S., Box No. 138, *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be low. References given and required.

ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED AND IN very nice order, with bath, gas, &c., to let, with full or partial board if desired, in a private family, where the French and English languages are spoken. Apply at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, IN 11th-st., near 5th-av., a second-story front room, suitable for a lady and gentleman; house is first-class; references will be exchanged. Address HOUSEHOLDER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET.—A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, on second and third floors, with full board, to let; also, a few single rooms; references required.

TO LET—A BEDROOM ON THE SECOND STORY, with gas and water fixtures, use of bath, at No. 322 4th-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN THE third story, at No. 62 East 22d-st., near 4th-av. Neighborhood unexceptionable. Terms moderate.

HOTELS.

TO LET.—THE GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, with or without the farm of 200 acres, situate in Orange County, New-York, within fifty miles of the City. The place is celebrated as a family Summer resort for its healthfulness, beauty of scenery, fine fishing, good fruit, &c., and is reached via the Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage to the Lake. For terms, address S. CALDWELL, on the premises, or apply at 24 Pine-st., room 7.

ASHLAND HOUSE—NOS. 307 AND 309 FOURTH-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Very desirable rooms to let, with or without board, at moderate prices. Transient patronage solicited. Terms, $1 25 per day.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LET AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A large double house, with 2½ acres of land, (more can be had if desired,) and all necessary out-buildings, situated on the road to Rye Beach, within a half mile of the dépôt, and about one hour from 27th-st. The house is pleasantly situated, surrounded with large shade trees, and garden and lawn stocked with the different varieties of fruit. Also, a small cottage and garden near the above. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

AT BELMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing fourteen rooms, bath, water closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, grape-vine and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c.; will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WILL BE SOLD ON FEB. 5, (IF NOT BEfore,) at 10 o'clock A. M., the new house, barn and outhouses, with two acres land, situated in New-Canaan, Conn.; also 60 acres good farming land adjoining.
H. E. MATHEWS, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

LIGHT ROOMS,
and steady power,
at low rates,
By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A commodious house, situated in Yonkers on Palisade-av., within fifteen minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad dépôt and steamboat landing, on high ground, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. It has all the modern improvements, bath-room supplied with hot and cold water, gas pipes, with a good vegetable garden and a well of excellent water. Possession can be given immediately or on the 1st of May, as preferred. Apply to W. T. HATCH, No. 292 Broadway, or to A. H. HATCH, on the premises.

TO SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET—The soap and candle factory, of more than 50 years' standing, Nos. 146 and 148 Eldridge-st., with fixtures and good will for sale. A favorable lease will be given to a desirable tenant. Apply to ROBERT M. FIELD, No. 146 Eldridge-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE—in Madison-av., above 29th-st., west side, will be rented to a private family only. The house was recently built for the use of the owner, and is in excellent order. Terms reasonable. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green-house, grapery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 18 West 26th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND STABLE FORMERly occupied by Dr. Alfred Freeman, corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av. Inquire of WM. L. SKIDMORE, corner 4th-av. and 13th-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st. will be let low to a good tenant; the location is one of the best and most central in New-York. Inquire on the premises of JOHN D. LEWIS.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES. C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

FARM WANTED—TO RENT, WITH PRIVIlege of buying, about 30 acres, with good house and barn, in Connecticut, within 75 miles of New-York. Address for one week ANDERSON, Box 171 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN A PLEASant village about thirty miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The house is nearly new; the lot is 145 feet square, well stocked with excellent fruit, a good barn and wagon-house, and all necessary outbuildings complete. Price $2,500. The largest portion can remain on bond and mortgage if required. For particulars apply to CHARLES SMITH, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON CHATHAM-ST. AND NEW-BOWERY,
(Formerly occupied by Tradesmen's Bank.)
At auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 6,
At 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange,
The substantial marble-front building and lot, No. 177 Chatham-st., east side, near James-st., and running through to New-Bowery; lot 28 feet on Chatham-st., 25 feet 8 inches on New-Bowery, 76 feet 8 inches on southerly side and 56 feet 5 inches on northerly side. The premises are furnished with substantial vaults, and suitable for banking, insurance or office purposes. 60 per cent. on mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., the stock of a Broadway Jeweler. These goods consist of the very finest description of jewelry, and manufactured for Broadway sales, viz.: Diamond crosses, ear-rings, brooches, watches by Cooper, M. I. Tobias, Joseph Johnson; duplex and lever watches, chronometers in 18 carat gold cases, gents' fob-chains, ladies' chatelaines, solid sterling silver ware, knives, forks and spoons, fine gold suites, solid gold thimbles, silver napkin-rings and fruit-knives, silver salt-cellars, sterling silver watches, cigar-cases, card-cases, gold bracelets, ladies' and gentlemen's single stone and cluster rings, &c. Among the articles is a magnificent diamond cross, containing eleven elegant, large brilliants, appraised at $600.
The entire stock is to be absolutely sold to the highest bidder, without regard to cost, offering an opportunity to procure jewelry at very moderate prices.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.
U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.—SEA ISLAND COTTON AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1862, at 12 o'clock,
at Wheeler's Atlantic-Dock Stores, No. 54 Atlantic-Dock, by order and under the direction of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York,
176 bales superior quality Sea Island Cotton, in perfect merchantable order.
Samples are now ready at our office, No. 109 Wall-st., for examination.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PIANO-FORTES AND BILLIARD TABLES at auction, by order of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the public store No. 35 New-st., corner of Exchange-place, 1 rosewood piano, 7 octave, carved legs, Raven, Bacon & Co., makers; 1 rosewood piano, 7-octave, Hazleton Brothers, makers; 1 rosewood piano, 7-octave, Buttikofer, maker; also, 2 billiard tables. The above articles can be seen at the public store.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
SHERIFFS' SALE.—DRESS PATTERNS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.—HENRY WOOD & CO. will sell on MONDAY, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 450 Broadway, a large lot of dress models, patterns, hoop skirts, skirt materials, sewing machines, cutting shears, skirt frames, &c., &c. Also, a large lot of mirrors, carpets, sofas, chairs, counters, desks, stools, show-cards, show-cases, gas fixtures, stoves, oil-cloth, &c., &c. By order of JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—On TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 10½ o'clock at the store of J. T. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortland-st. comprising fresh and seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers. Also, a lot of second quality Rubbers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-av., corner of 34th-st.
The Lectures for Ladies, of the second half year, commencing Feb. 5, will open with the course of
Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., on Esthetics, and of
Prof. E. R. PEASLEE, M.D., L.L. D., on Physiology.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, pleasantly situated within ten miles of the City of New-York, (steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day,) could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Terms, $250 per annum. Address Box No. 2,388 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A gentleman for the English branches, including Elocution; another gentleman for Bookkeeping and Mathematics; a lady for the Piano. The three must be thoroughly qualified, and willing to reside in the Institution. Apply personally at Mr. BARNS'S, publisher, No. 53 Great Jones-st., between 12 and 4 o'clock, on Monday and Tuesday next.

TEACHER WANTED.—A LADY ASSISTANT, thoroughly competent to teach French, drawing, and the ordinary English branches, is wanted in an academy by the middle of February. Habitual self-control, based upon Christian principle, is deemed an essential qualification. Address Box No. 471, Troy, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY, ACCUStomed to tuition, is desirous of forming an engagement, either as governess in a gentleman's family, or as music teacher in a school; good references can be given. Address MUSIC, Box No. 1,738 New-York Post-office.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady would like a situation as visiting governess, or would give private instruction at her own residence. For further particulars, address C., Box No. 1,318 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WITH CAPITAL WANTED, to establish a commission business in Government securities, mercantile paper, and sterling exchange. The advertiser has a large acquaintance among our banks and bill drawers, and was long connected with the United States Treasury, as payer of interest on Government Loans. Address W. T. S., care of J. Russell, Esq., Cashier U. S. Treasury, No. 32 Wall-st.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXtures and good will of a merchant tailoring establishment, doing a profitable cash business in a Western city of 20,000 inhabitants. Time given for a portion of the purchase money, if required, with approved security. Would sell a half-interest to a practical cutter, if preferred, but to none other. Apply for further information to WM. R. BABCOCK, No. 526 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS stand for all kinds of produce, in a City market, the fixtures all complete; will be sold low if applied for at once, as the owner's presence is required in the country. Address, immediately, H. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. No agents need apply.

A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY FOR SALE.—The reason for selling, the owner is about leaving the City. For particulars, address D., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—Lost, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2, either on East 12th or East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., or on 2d-av., between 12th and 22d sts., a blue enameled lady's gold watch, attached to a gold chain, with charms representing a fish, a camel and a blue enameled watch-key, together with a gold watch-pin representing a buckle.
The above reward will be promptly paid on delivery of the articles mentioned, at the stationery store, No. 116 Chambers-st.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1862.
LOST—CITY OF CINCINNATI COUPONS, H 49, due Jan. 1, 1862, $30, and F 3, 4 and 17, due Feb. 1, 1862, 3 of $30 each. The finder is requested to return them to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.

DOG LOST—ON YESTERDAY, FEB. 1, A SMALL Italian SLUT, yellow, with collar and blanket on her. I notice the public against buying or selling her, as she is valued property. The finder will please call at No. 46 East 15th-st., at the livery-stable, where they will be seen for their trouble.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPment of Southern New-York will hold its semi-annual session in the room in Odd Fellow's Hall, corner of Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 3d inst., at 7½ o'clock.
By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York will hold the Semi-Annual Session in its room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock, punctual. By order,
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

NOTICE.—MANUFACTURERS OF SWORDS, sashes, belts and military goods generally will find it to their interest to send lists of goods and wholesale prices directed to Lock Box No. 543 Post-office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker.
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AMERICAN SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, COR. MURRAY-STREET.

TREASURY NOTES
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MURRAY-ST.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1861.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861	$3,840 286 54
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1861	1,474,290,29
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,314,576,83

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1861, to 31st December, 1861		$4,155,165,78
Losses paid during the same period	$2,311,650,29	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,2?4,6.35	

The Company has the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City Bank and other Stocks	$2,923,403,81
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise	800,340,00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	283,760,00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	123,783,02
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	1,618,859,02
Cash in Bank	245,543,94
Total Amount Assets	$5,995,989,79

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1860, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A Dividend of Thirty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$11,690,210
Additional profits from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862	1,250,000
Total profits for 19½ years	$12,940,210
The Certificates previous to 1860, have been redeemed by cash	8,889,470
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1862	$4,050,740

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Charles Dennis,	A. P. Pillot,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.
W. H. H. Moore,	Leroy M. Wiley,	William Wood,
Thomas Tileston,	Daniel S. Miller,	J. Henry Burgy,
Henry Coit,	S. T. Nicoll,	Cornelius Grinnell,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Joshua J. Henry,	C. A. Hand,
Lewis Curtis,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Watts Sherman,
Chas. H. Russell,	David Lane,	Edward R. Bell,
Lowell Holbrook,	James Bryce,	E. E. Morgan,
Robt. C. Goodhue,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	B. J. Howland,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	Benj. Babcock,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	Fletcher Westray,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of February next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First and Second Mortgage First Section Bonds, or coupons of the same, will receive a communication of importance to them, if they will send their address to the undersigned, at Boston, immediately, also stating number and kind of bonds or coupons held.
JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 3. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. By order.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVENTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 7 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1862.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1862. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

$10.000 TO LOAN, IN ONE OR TWO SUMS, at 7 per cent., for three years or more—secured on productive City or country property—the land itself being worth more than the amount loaned. Principals only treated with. Address, with full particulars and real name, M., Box No. 355 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FREEMAN, RYER & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
FRANCIS P. FREEMAN.
RANDOLPH RYER.
NATHANIEL P. FREEMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP AND REMOVAL.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of FREEMAN & RYER, for the importation and sale of Paris fancy goods, and have removed from No. 13 Maiden-lane to No. 391 Broadway, second block below Canal-st. FRANCIS P. FREEMAN,
RANDOLPH RYER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOVELL, COLLES & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. JOSEPH LOVEL retiring from business. JAMES COLLES, Jr., and JAMES M. STRAIL will conduct the business hereafter under the firm of JAMES COLLES, Jr., & CO., and they alone are authorized to sign the name of the old firm in liquidation.
JOSEPH LOVELL,
J. COLLES, Jr.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. JAMES M. STRAIL.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership existing between the subscribers, under the firm of LAFORGE & FELTER, Builders, will expire on the 1st day of February next. The outstanding business will be settled by either of the partners. HENRY LAFORGE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. ABRAM J. FELTER.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HOLCOMB, NOSTRAND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent; the debts to be collected and bills to be paid by THOMAS C. NOSTRAND, No. 181 South-st., New York. SAMUEL R. HOLCOMB.
THOMAS C. NOSTRAND.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. DANIEL COMBS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of JEREMIAH LAMBERT & CO., is this day mutually dissolved.
JEREMIAH LAMBERT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. JOHN W. HOYT.
The business will be continued as usual, by
JEREMIAH LAMBERT.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF P. A. DAILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.
P. A. DAILEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. A. F. BABCOCK.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

THE ÆRATED BREAD.—READ THE FOLLOWING certificate from Dr. Willard Parker:
EAST-TWELFTH-ST., N. Y.
I have found the Ærated Bread of superior quality in all respects. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it is eminently healthful, inasmuch as it contains none of the products or results of fermentation.
WILLARD PARKER.
Manufactured at the corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st. For sale everywhere.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 376,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353,
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.
Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861			$3,812,558 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861		$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861		224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861		$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$243,685 95		
Paid policies surrendered	117,973 14		
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c	33,198 51		
Paid commissions to agents	49,636 84		
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 55		
Paid annuities	1,517 00		
Paid Dividends	204,096 26	—$653,843 25	—$296,794 95
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862			$4,109,353 45

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$95,967 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,582,461 18	
Premium Notes	1,294,054 28	
Real Estate	76,866 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,921 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,082 42	$4,109,353 45
7,026 Policies in force, Insuring		$23,481,353 00
894 New Policies have been issued during the year.		
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862		1,688,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862		2,665,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.
Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1861		$2,004,857 53
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1861	$505,394 77	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	102,596 62	
Net amount of Rents, deducting charges	4,558 41	—$612,549 80
Total		$2,617,407 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses by death	$169,359 39	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, and surrendered and canceled Policies	199,098 51	
Paid for Sanitary Commission and War Contributions	5,275 00	
Paid for Taxes	2,580 25	
Paid for Salaries and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	21,384 61	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c	10,076 92	
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postage, Exchanges, &c	56,568 17	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,000 00	
All other Expenditures, including Delinquent Agents, &c	2,292 45	—$470,640 30
Total		$2,146,767 03

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$36,238 45	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	305,664 28	
Real Estate owned by the Company	145,519 63	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	644,116 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	759,799 33	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1862, and premiums in course of transmission	18,334 42	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	38,310 66	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	1,703 75	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	39,956 42	
Do. due from Southern Policy Holders	63,155 14	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	3,938 95	
		—$2,146,767 03

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. upon all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1862, and a payment of 20 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared, from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to be paid in cash to those holding certificates, on and after the first Monday in March next, upon presentation at the Home Office; those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	LORING ANDREWS,
WILLIAM BARTON,	RUSSELL DART,
WM. C. DUSENBERRY,	WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
GEORGE GREEN,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., 5 St. Mark's-place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.
JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Oswego, have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at their office, No. 62 Wall-st.
GEO. DEMING, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-1aw6mM

SKATES.

COSTELLO'S PATENT SKATES—REQUIRING no straps, and easily adjusted to the shoe, for ladies and gentlemen, sold at SLATER'S shoe stores, No. 858 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 34 CITY EXCHANGE,
BOSTON, Jan. 25, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share will be payable on the 5th day of February next to holders of stock, at the close of business on the 28th instant.
Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at this office.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 28th inst. to Feb. 5.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. (6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board,
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on 1st February next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:00 A. M., and Long Branch at 7.25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 14:5 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7.25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5.30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9.30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9.15 A. M. and 12:05, 4.25 and 6.05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4.25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9.15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, JANUARY.—HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Jan. 22, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 22, 12 M.
Thursday, Jan. 23, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
Friday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 24, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 25, 2.40 P. M.	Monday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Jan. 29, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Jan. 29, 2.40 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 30, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Jan. 30, 3 P. M.	Friday, Jan. 31, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 1, 3.30 P. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 13, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against LORENZO DELMONICO to present the same to the undersigned.
J. GUEDIN,
HENRY BABAD, Assignees.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50.
These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our
SALESROOM,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

METALS.

BRASS CASTINGS.—J. & T. DONALDSON ARE now fully prepared to execute all orders for brass castings and brass finishing of every description, (including military work,) on the most moderate terms. They still continue their manufactory of gas fixtures, in every variety, together with gas fitting in all its branches, at No. 5 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

COAL, &C.

$4 90, BEST RED ASH COAL.
$4 40, BEST WHITE ASH COAL.
English Cannell, $11 a chaldron. Parties ordering Red Ash Coal may depend on getting it. E. C. CLARKE,
No. 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences.
The anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House) and No. 138 Nassau-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. VANHAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS ARE warranted to cure the worst forms of secret diseases. It cures complete the most obstinate disease, in a surprisingly short space of time. $1 a bottle. D. S. BARNES, Sole Agent, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.
STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.
We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces
Pine, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ⅜ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ⅜ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ⅝ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ⅝ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1½ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅞ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ⅞ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square.
Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.
We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.
SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

NEW INSTITUTION—FOR THE LOST AND found. Have the curiosity to send to No. 307 Broadway and get a copy of the "General Agent," which explains the plan. This publication is something entirely new, original, and costs nothing.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NEW-YORK.
LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.
Mr. J. GRAU respectfully announces, that notwithstanding the success of the Opera Season, it will be impossible to continue it beyond the present week, in consequence of the principal singers having been previously engaged to sing at
MR. GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS,
Which will be inaugurated on TUESDAY, Feb. 11.
THE LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE SEASON will consequently be MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday, 3d,) LA TRAVIATA.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG in the dramatic *rôle* of Violetta, wherein her success was so much marked last Season.
DEBUT OF SIGNOR IPPOLITO,
Primo Baritone of Mr. Max Maretzek's Company, in the *rôle* of Germont.
Signor Ippolito's high reputation, confirmed by recent successes of the most flattering character, is a guarantee of the value of his accession to the Academy forces; Sig. Brignoli, Sig. Barili, etc., etc., etc.
Musical Director and Conductor .... Max Maretzek.
Full particulars will be published of Mr. Gottschalk's first Concert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Feb. 6 and 8.
POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.
THURSDAY—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
DEBUT OF SIG. IPPOLITO, in the *rôle* of ASHTON, Hinkley, Lucia; Brignoli, Edgardo; Barili, Sigmond.
SATURDAY, POSITIVELY CLOSING NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

WINTER GARDEN.
SIXTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT
Of the original American Comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
Who will appear this evening in a
NEW COMIC ROLE,
AS
MR. HENRY DOVE,
In Buckstone's standard Comedy of
MARRIED LIFE,
Also as
SCHNAPPS,
In the magnificent scenic spectacle of the
NAIAD QUEEN.
The management has pleasure in announcing an arrangement with Mr. James M. Nixon, by which the
BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
ASSISTED BY
DON JUAN XIMENES,
And a perfect Spanish Ballet Troupe, will open on MONDAY EVENING, and appear for a limited number of nights in two of her most exquisite dances.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3,
And every evening until further notice,
Will be presented Buckstone's three act standard Comedy of
MARRIED LIFE,
With a magnificent cast.
To be followed by a
BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
In which the
BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
Assisted by Don Juan Ximenes and a full Corps de Ballet, will execute one of her superb
NATIONAL DANCES.
To conclude with three acts of the
NAIAD QUEEN,
Embracing the loveliest of its scenery.
THE RHINE BY MOONLIGHT,
THE BATH OF BEAUTY,
THE GLITTERING STALACTITIC HALL OF THE NAIADS,
and the
CAVE OF THE LURLIEBERG,
With its GRAND MARCH OF THE AMAZONIANS.
In the scene of the Glittering Stalactitic Hall, in the second act, the
BEAUTIFUL CUBAS
Will appear, for the first time, in one of the lovely
NATIONAL DANCES OF FRANCE.
Thus offering, on the same evening, the unequaled traction of a
STANDARD COMEDY, A BRILLIANT BALLET, AND MAGNIFICENT SCENIC SPECTACLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee .... HENRY C. JARRETT.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE GREAT ARTISTS,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY,
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK, Jr.,
Mr. MARK SMITH,
Mrs. JAMES W. WALLACK, Jr.,
Mrs. JULIA B. BARROW.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 3, 1862,
Will be presented, for the first time this season, Shakespeare's tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
With this magnificent cast:

ROMEO	Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY
MERCUTIO	Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
FRIAR LAWRENCE	Mr. J. W. WALLACK, JR.
PRINCE	Mr. MARK SMITH
CAPULET	Mr. GEORGE RYER
JULIET	Mrs. JULIA B BARROW
NURSE	Mrs. GRATTAN

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1862,
Mr. HACKETT, for the LAST TIME, as FALSTAFF—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
HAMLET, with its great cast, will shortly be repeated.
Due notice will be given of the production of the
COLLEEN BAWN,
in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. J. COLLINS
will appear.
Admission (to all parts of the house) .... 50c.
Secured Parquet Stalls .... 75c.

MILLS' AND MOLLENHAUER'S CLASSICAL SOIREES.
First Soirée MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1862, at Dodworth's Saloon, opposite 11th-st., Broadway. Quartette, Beethoven; Solos, Piano, Chopin and Mills; Sonata Gade Solo, Violincello, Bomberg; and Grand Quintette, Schumann. Tickets to be had at all music stores and at the door. Soirée to commence at 8 o'clock. Grand Piano-forte from Steinway & Sons.

THE GREAT CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.
585—BROADWAY—585.
MEN WAITERS. MEN WAITERS.
Glorious Success of the
RAVEL PANTOMIME, THE NIGHT OWL.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE HAS kindly volunteered to read for the benefit of the CHARITABLE FUND OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
The Committee beg to announce that they have engaged IRVING HALL for TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, when this distinguished lady will read Shakespeare's Play of HENRY THE FIFTH.
Tickets, $1 each—can be had of the following Committee:
Henry Eyre, President, No. 74 Broad-st.
Edward Walker, Vice-President, No. 114 Fulton-st.
Philip Pritchard, Vice-President, No. 32 Broadway.
Robert Bage, No. 12 Wall-st.
H. J. Curtis, No. 40 Fulton-st.
T. M. Braine, No. 43 South-st.
Robert Waller, No. 53 Cedar-st.
T. E. Frank, No. 575 Broadway.
J. T. Walker, No. 18 Broad-st.
James Napier, No. 17 Broad-st.
S. S. J. Frith, No. 52 Exchange-place.
Thomas Dixon, Everett House.
J. C. Beales, M. D., No. 10 West 19th-st.
Wm. Young, *Albion* Office, No. 16 Beekman-st.
T. M. Middleton, No. 40 Exchange-place.
Mr. Vickers, No. 90 John-st.
C. W. Frederickson, No. 125 Pearl-st.
E. T. Christianson, No. 1 Chambers-st.
E. W. Canning, No. 227 Pearl-st.
Charles Clifton, New-York.
C. B. Elliman, No. 217 Pearl-st.
Arthur Kendall, No. 5 Barclay-st.
C. H. Webb, office of the Society, No. 46 Exchange-place.

MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S LADIES' Gymnastic and Calisthenic Institution, at the Metropolitan Academy, No. 93 6th-av., opposite 8th-st. Ladies Classes meet, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., and on SATURDAYS at 12 o'clock M. Send for circulars. Address HENRY GEBHARD.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

VENEERS.
Piano-makers are invited to call and examine WILSON'S PATENT CUT ROSEWOOD VENEERS. They are very superior, and are recommended by all the manufacturers who have used them. They are cut with mathematical exactness.
S. B. WILSON, No. 159 Goerck-st.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

ORGANS—CHURCH ORGANS.—FOR SALE at war prices.—Two superior toned, of 4 stops, Gothic cases, price $325; one, 6 stops and pedals, $425; one, 10 stops, sub bass, $750; one, 12 stops, sub bass, $850; one second hand, 4 stops, $150.
W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅞ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS undoubtedly the best in the world. Constantly exhibited in competition with others, they have never failed to take the first prize. New-York Agency, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard.
MASON BROTHERS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADWAY.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7¼ octave piano is much admired.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S,
FOURTH SERIES
OF THE
GRAND REVIVALS.
FIRST NIGHTS
of the
POOR GENTLEMAN!
TOWN AND COUNTRY!!
and
SPEED THE PLOW!!!
MONDAY, Feb. 3,
Last time for the present of Goldsmith's superb Comedy of
SHE STOOPS
TO
CONQUER,
With the following established distribution:

Young Marlow	Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Hardcastle	Mr. Blake
Tony Lumpkin	Mr. G. Holland
Hastings	Mr. Reynolds
Jeremy	Mr. John Sefton
Diggory	Mr. Young
Aminidab	Mr. Parsloe
Sir Charles Marlow	Mr. Browne
Mrs. Hardcastle	Mrs. Vernon
Miss Hardcastle	Mrs. Hoey
Miss Neville	Mrs. Sloan
Dolly	Mrs. Reeves

TUESDAY, (first time,)
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
WEDNESDAY, (first time,)
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
THURSDAY, (first time,)
SPEED THE PLOW.
NOTICE.—These plays will be produced with every attention to costumes.
THE SCENERY,
APPOINTMENTS, and
INCIDENTAL MUSIC,
ALL NEW.
THE CASTS BRILLIANT AND COMPLETE.
N. B.—A further and enlarged list of Comedies are in active preparation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE LESTER WALLACK POLKA, composed by E. Stoepel, is played every night with great success. An excellent likeness of Lester Wallack, Esq., adorns the title page. Price 35 cents per copy.
FIRTH, POND & CO., Music Publishers,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
The world-famous Comedy,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
is received nightly with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
and
UNCEASING APPLAUSE,
Creating
A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY THE KING BANJOIST
OF THE WORLD.
Mr. GEO. C. DOBSON, (late of Sandford's Opera House, Harrisburgh, Penn.,) will guarantee to make a pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo in twelve lessons, or no charge, for the sum of $5. As a Player, Performer or Teacher of the Banjo Mr. Dobson defies competition; one call will satisfy the best judge. All lovers of the Banjo that have any idea of learning should call and hear Mr. Geo. C. Dobson play a selection from the different operas, &c. GEO. C. DOBSON,
No. 68 Christopher-st., near 4th-st., New-York.

TACHYHIPPODAMIA.
LINDENMULLER'S THEATRE,
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, directly opposite Spring-st.
Mr. ALBERT W. SELDEN, the American Horse Master and equestrian missionary, the conqueror of Wm. Rarey in the great contest at Paris, Ill., will appear at Lindenmuller's Theatre, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1862, and every evening during the week. He will illustrate TACHYHIPPODAMIA, or the art of quieting wild horses. He will operate upon from two to four horses each evening. Parties having wild or vicious horses are solicited to bring them forward. By Mr. Selden's system, a wild horse may be subdued in twenty minutes. A baulky horse may be made to draw a load in thirty minutes. A kicking horse may be cured of the vice. A vicious horse may be approached and handled with safety in twenty minutes.
Admission 25 cents. No reserved seats and no half price. Doors open at 6½ o'clock—illustration to commence at 7½ o'clock.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, No. 548 BROADWAY.
OLD DUSSELDORF.
A NEW NIAGARA, by GEO. L. BROWN.
(A Sunset View of the great Cataract.)
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
THE BAY OF CAPRI, by BIERSTADT.
AN ORIGINAL ABDEL KADER, by POWELL.
DOVER CLIFFS, by THAYER, Senior,
in addition to more than one hundred other works of art.
The entire profits of the Exhibition to be given to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Admission 10 cents. TIFFANY & CO.

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.
The Fifth Lecture of the Course for 1862 will be given THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 3, by Rev. A. A. WILLITS, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject, *The Man for the Times—a beau ideal of Character.*

MR. DE CORDOVA WILL DELIVER HIS amusing Lecture on *Courtship and Marriage*, in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Redemption, in East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock. It is the first of a course of six Lectures, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to paying off the floating debt of this large but not wealthy congregation. Doors open at 7 P. M.

LECTURE.—REV. J. B. WAKELEY WILL DELIVER a Lecture in the 43d-st. M. E. Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Ladies' Sinking Fund Society, connected with the Church. Subject—*Washington and the Union.* Tickets 25 cents each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin $75	Steerage $30
First cabin to London $80	Steerage to London $33
First cabin to Paris $85	Steerage to Paris $38
First cabin to Hamburg $85	Steerage to Hamburg 35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY ...... Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY ...... March 3
TUESDAY ...... Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY ...... March 29

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE DOUBLE-ENGINE UNITED States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Geo W. Couch, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, 5th February, at 12 o'clock precisely. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
No. 115 Broadway.

MONETARY AFFAIRS

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 1, 1862.

$2,000 Ohio State 6s, '60. 96¼	350 Erie Railway 34
1,000 U. S. 6s '81, Oreg.	100 do 33⅝
W. Ln. ½ y'rly 86½	1650 do 33½
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. 1877. 80	350 do 33⅞
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. 1879 81	150 do s15 33⅝
6,000 Ill. War Loan 78	100 do s10 33⅝
2,000 Mich. St. 8 wk. B. 80	50 do b10 33¾
2,000 Mich. 7s War Ln. 91	50 do s15 33⅛
1,000 N. C. State 6s 62	100 do b15 33½
1,000 Missouri State 6s 41⅛	10 do 33⅝
5,000 do b30 41¾	50 Harlem R. R. Pref. 30
21,000 do 41¾	100 do 29⅝
7,000 Missouri 6's Iss.	150 do 29½
to H. & St. J. R. 49⅛	100 Reading R. R. 40
3,000 do 49¼	250 do 40⅜
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s. 95½	100 do 40½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. Bs. '76. 105	50 do 40¼
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s '76 C. B. 104¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. 50
2,000 E. R. 1st M. Bds., 106	60 do 49½
17,000 E. R. 3d M. B. '83. 93½	100 do 49
1,000 H. R. R. 1st M. ex in. 104	190 do 49¼
1,000 Harlem 1st M. R. 101	25 do b10 49½
3,000 M. C. 8 ℔ c. B. old 97½	25 do b30 50
10,000 Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c.	50 do 49⅞
1st mt S. F. con. bds 100	10 M. S. & N. I. R. 20¾
4,000 Goshen Br'h bds 88⅛	150 do 21
1,000 Mich. So. Sink'g	50 M. S. & N. I. Gt. Stk. 40½
Fund Bonds 85	100 Panama Railroad 112
8,500 Ill. Cen. R. bds 93⅛	50 do 111⅝
6,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st m. 41½	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 60
5,000 Tol. & Wa'h 2d m. 42¾	100 do b30 60⅛
5,000 do 43	100 do s10 60
1,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. bs. 84	592 Gal. & Chi. R. 66
12,200 American Gold 103½	1630 Clev. & Tol. R. 40
15 Bank of Commerce 77	100 do s10 39¾
8 Amer. Ex. Bank 79	200 do 40⅛
25 Pac. M. S. S. Co. 98	1150 do 40⅞
250 do s30 97	900 do 40¼
100 do s30 96⅞	400 do s10 40⅛
150 do s10 96½	200 do s10 40¼
50 do s10 96¾	100 do s5 40⅞
200 do 97	400 do b30 40⅜
20 do 96¼	200 do b30 40⅛
25 do b10 97¼	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R. 103
50 do b10 97	1650 Ch. & R. Island R. 53½
50 do s30 96¾	40 do 53⅝
50 do b30 97⅛	150 do s30 53⅞
630 N. Y. Cen. R. 82⅝	50 do s10 53⅞
100 do b30 82¾	50 do s15 53½
200 do s10 82⅝	31 Ch., Bur. & Q. R. 61¾
100 do b30 82¾	107 do 61½
250 do 82⅜	60 do 62
150 do s10 82¾	50 Mil. & Pra. Du C. R. 20¼
150 Erie R. R. Pref. 55½	50 M. & P. Du C. 1st P. 74
100 do 55	46 do 73½
50 do b10 54½	20 M. & P. Du C. 2d P. 64
150 do 54½	15 Tol. & Wabash R. 5
50 do s10 54	10 Little Miami R. 36
40 Hud. Riv. R. R. 38	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou. 88½	250 Erie Railway 33½
10,000 U. S. 6s '81. Reg. 87½	100 do b30 33¾
4,000 Trea. 7 3-10 p. c. Nts 98	50 Erie Railway Pref. 55
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90. 43¼	250 do 54⅞
1,000 do 43	100 do b30 55½
2,000 Mo. State 6s 41	150 do 54¾
13,000 Ill. War Loan 87¾	50 Reading Railroad 40½
8,000 N. Y. State 6s '68. 104	100 do s10 40⅝
1,000 Erie R. 5th M. Bs. 75	350 Mich. Cen. R. 49¾
1,000 do 74	150 M. S. & N. I. Railroad 20½
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st m. 40	150 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 40½
60,000 Amer. Gold b60. 103½	50 Panama R. s10. 112
25 Pac. Mail St. Co. 97	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 60
112 do 97½	200 do s10 60
100 do b10 97¾	20 Clev., Col. & Cin. R. 103
5 do 98	200 Clev. & Toledo R. 40½
30 N. Y. Central R. 82⅝	50 do s10 40½
250 do s5 82½	100 do s10 40⅝
100 do p&c 82⅝	150 Chic. and R. I. R. 53

MONDAY, Feb. 3—A. M.

The Trade of the past week shows a fair Import movement, as compared with the low scale of weekly entries through November and December. The amount, however, is still greatly below that of last season and the season of 1860. Some considerable parcels of Cotton have been imported from Liverpool—a reversal of the ordinary course of trade more singular than the late heavy importation of English Gold. The Export movement of the week is diminished by bad shipping weather and some hesitation, which has since been relieved, in regard to the market ruling of Grain and Flour on the other side. The last mail (by the *Africa*) is much more satisfactory for Export orders. The business in Meat Provisions, and Butter, Lard and Cheese, continues on a liberal scale, and of these articles our New-York and Western railways are bringing large supplies to the seaboard from Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. The utmost freight capacity of the roads around Lake Erie is being taxed to relieve the pressure upon them by Western shippers, and complaint is made that some of the Lake Shore lines fail to provide sufficient equipment to accommodate the roads west of the Lake. The business in Foreign General Merchandise is on a fair scale, the tendency of most of the staple articles being upward in price, from the expectation that the Customs duties will again be revised and made higher wherever it can be done in the revenue direction. The entries and sales of Foreign Dry Goods continue small, not over one-third or one-fourth the weekly entries of last season. The market for Money is easy enough, and cheap enough to carry on the speculative movement in Merchandise and a similar movement, which continues active, in Gold. The premium on the latter appears to pause at the quotation of 103¼@103½ ℔ cent., owing to the continued very moderate demand for Export. The shipments, this week, were $200,000 by the *Arabia* on Wednesday, and only $105,000 by Saturday's steamer. The payment of the National interest on the whole of the Public Debt, including the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds the first half-yearly coupon upon part of which ($50,000,000) will fall due on the 19th inst., will probably be directed by Congress to be made in Gold. An amendment to this effect to the Treasury Note Bill is proposed by the Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, and meets with general favor. The difference of cost to the Treasury cannot be important, as weighed against the influence of such a policy on the credit of our Public Stocks, as well at home as in Europe. It would also greatly promote the conversion of the Treasury paper into the funded securities of the Government, and qualify the objection to United States Notes of Circulation that they contemplate no Specie measure or standard. With such a provision, there is no reasonable question that the Treasury will be ready to pay the Specie on the principal of these notes as soon after peace as the Banks of the country will be prepared to resume permanently, and with all safety and convenience, their payments in Specie. The rates of Foreign Exchange during the week ruled 113¼@113½ ℔ cent. for Bankers' bills, and 111@112½ for the various grades of merchant bills. One or two of the leading Banking-houses, since the satisfactory settlement of the *Trent* affair in England, are disposed to draw with increased freedom. The letters by the last mail are generally congratulatory on the prospect of the renewed good understanding between the two countries, without giving serious importance to the new turn which seems to have been taken, a few days before the *Africa* sailed, in the English newspaper discussion of our domestic troubles.

The delay in the passage of the Treasury Note bill has increased the public suspense in regard to the ways and means of the Government as the cause of the delay is not consistently explained in the various private advices from Washington. But the measure of United States Notes, as a uniform medium for the conduct of the Treasury, increases in favor with most of our sound and practical men of business, and the probability of its passage on the ground of its immediate necessity and availability is now stronger than early in last week, when a demonstration was made against the legal tender of the proposed issue. A plausible suggestion has been made to members of Congress, that the plain United States Notes would serve every purpose, without the exercise of what is assumed to be a doubtful constitutional right to make them a legal tender. But some of the very parties who labor for the defeat of this vital principle of efficiency, have not hesitated to discredit, whenever the opportunity is offered, the present issue of plain Notes, and would probably be among the first to bring about a Bank combination to discredit and depreciate the entire $150,000,000 proposed by the bill, should the Government fail to exercise its power, pending the War, to make its financial, no less than its military measures, vigorous and respected. In any event, however, immediate relief to the present suspense, in one shape or another, is imperiously called for, as well by the popular voice as the pressing necessity of the Treasury.

The Bank movement of the week shows another moderate gain in Specie, the speculative purchases of Gold on the Street being deposited, beyond the export and other ordinary demand, and a low rate of interest paid on the use of current funds borrowed upon such deposits. The ordinary deposit line is rapidly increasing, and stood, on Saturday, about $106,000,000, while the Treasury account is further reduced $3,000,000; leaving only $3,500,000 now to the credit of the account, which will be paid off in a few days. The Discount line is understood to be lower than on last Monday, owing to the moderate mercantile demand for accommodation. The rates for Money, outside of Bank, are 5@6 ℔ cent. on prime securities, while the rates at Bank are 5@7 ℔ cent., the outside rate being paid by the Banks to or between each other, when debtor at the Clearing-house, in their daily exchanges.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $2,898,763, against $4,398,632 same week last year. On the other hand, the Export movement is in advance of the same week last year, the total clearances of Domestic Produce being $2,090,767 against $2,765,740, same week in January 1861. The Exports of Specie by the steamers for England, amount to about $305,000.

The Commercial tables for the *Calendar* year of 1861 being now complete, we return, as usual, in our weekly comparisons, to the movement of the current fiscal or *Treasury* year, beginning 1st July, 1861, and to close on 30th June, 1862:

The Import entries of the first half of the year, that is from 1st July to 31st December, were	$47,739,000
Add five weeks since Jan. 1	12,179,184
Total since 1st July	$59,918,184
Against same date last fiscal year	134,388,628
Decreased Import	$74,470,544

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York for the first half of the current fiscal year, July 1 to Dec. 31, were:

were	$71,993,000
Add five weeks since Jan. 1	13,242,303
Total since July 1	$85,235,303
Against same time last fiscal year	72,659,831
Increased Export	$12,575,472

The amount of Specie exported for the six months of the fiscal year from July 1 to Dec. 31,

was	$987,000
Add five weeks since Jan. 1	3,226,000
Total since 1st July	$4,213,000
Against same time last fiscal year	20,611,000
Decreased Specie Export	$16,398,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK	
New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	89⅛ @ 88⅛
New-York Central	83½ @ 82⅜
New-York and Erie	35⅛ @ 33⅝
Erie Preferred Shares	58 @ 55
Rock Island	55 @ 53
Michigan Guaranteed	41 @ 40½
Michigan Southern	21 @ 20½
Michigan Central	52½ @ 49 ex. d.
Toledo	38½ @ 42½ @ 40 @ 41
Galena	68½ @ 65¼
Illinois Central	61 @ 60½
Panama	113½ @ 112⅛
Pacific Mail	98½ @ 96⅜ @ 98
Missouris	42½ @ 41⅛
Tennessees	45 @ 43½
Hudson River	38⅛ @ 37¼
Harlem Preferred	31 @ 29¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	16⅛ @ 16

The Stock Market moved with pretty steady firmness until Friday afternoon, when an unfavorable impression obtained as to the political tenor of the news by the *Africa*, from France and England on American affairs. On the publication of the advices, at length, including various editorial extracts and Paris rumors and letters, from the London Press, on Saturday morning, the heaviness of the market increased, and at the early Board a precipitate fall of 2 ℔ cent. on Erie Stock, 3 ℔ cent. on Erie Preferred, and 1½@2 ℔ cent. on the Western Shares, took place. The decline on New-York Central was ¾@1 ℔ cent. For a day or two previous some heavy sales, private as well as at the Board, had been made by a prominent *Bull* interest, on the Street, but without immediately influencing the market; the operation having been made on other considerations than the expected news from Europe, and the Stocks taken by other speculators for the rise, of equal prominence. But on the decline of Saturday this transfer of interest, involving an unusually large amount and variety of Stocks, appeared to be felt, particularly on Erie Preferred and Galena, and by sympathy upon Erie Common Shares. The sales of the party referred to were also heavy of New-York Central, but the more general dealings in this Stock and the consideration of the near approach of the February dividend of 3 ℔ cent., made the decline comparatively light.

The demand continues firm, and at advancing prices, for nearly all the sound Railway Mortgages, and the parcels offered at the Board are taken up generally by investing parties at liberal rates. In United States Stocks the business is small, and prices lower where peremptory sales are ordered. This arises mainly from the delay of the financial measures before Congress. The decline since the close of the previous week is equal to 1½ ℔ cent.

The gentleman of the Stock Exchange to whom we are indebted for the careful daily revision of the bids for Railway Mortgages, has been ill for several days, which will explain to "A Subscriber" who writes to us on the subject, the cause of the temporary omission. They will be resumed this week.

An admirable letter, on the National Currency, from Mr. THOMAS W. OLCOTT, of Albany, is embraced in the closing debate in the State Assembly on this subject, reported, from the Albany *Evening Journal*, on another page. The patriotic interest which this old and distinguished Banker takes in the successful administration of the finances of the country through its trial of war, induced Mr. O. to volunteer his views to Mr. RAYMOND on the Treasury Note Bill, and we are quite sure that no more acceptable addition could be made to the argument than the indorsement of this eminently practical authority.

Another Banker of large experience in the Banks of Circulation of this State, said to us, a few days ago, that the small note currency of New-York is positively assisted by the present United States Demand Notes, and that the effect of making the issue a legal tender will be the further increased employment of small notes of and below the denomination of five dollars. Whether this opinion be correctly founded or not, as applicable to a series of years, it is quite certain that the secured country Banks of this State never enjoyed a more profitable small note currency than they are now doing, in connection with the employment of United States Notes.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the sixteenth annual report of the New-York Life Insurance Company. The business of the office is on the mutual principle, and has already turned the point of two millions of dollars accumulations.

We are under obligations to Mr. NICOLAY for a complete schedule of the condition of the Fire Insurance Companies of this City and Brooklyn. The tabular statement will be published, by Mr. N. for free distribution from his office, No. 52 William-street.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

A New Era in the History of the Country—The Regency Broken Up, and Three of its Members Dead—Prince Kung at the Head of the Cabinet—The Peace Party in the Ascendant—Mr. Burlingame, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONG KONG, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861.

The reign of the young Emperor, TSAI CH'UU' is hardly inaugurated before it is baptized in tragedy, and the Regency, representing itself to have been appointed by the will of the late Emperor, is swept out of power.

His Majesty arrived at Peking, from Zehol, on the 1st inst., and occupied the imperial residence, but no sooner had the youthful possessor of the throne entered his capital, than was signalized the opening of a new era in the history of China. Immediate orders were issued for the seizure, imprisonment and trial of every member of the Ministry which accompanied him, of whose unscrupulous duplicity, corruption and arrogance, with undue assumption of power, there was abundant proof. The leaders of this Cabinet were the most hostile to foreigners, and to their controlling influence over the late imbecile Emperor was due the infamous violation of the friendly engagement last year, that led to the disasters before Peking, the treachery to which Mr. PARKE's party fell the victims, and its attendant cruelty. It will be remembered that the only ones who escaped were Messrs. PARKES and LOCH, who fell into the hands of Prince KUNG. This Prince, it was also, when the others had, with the Emperor, taken to flight, that negotiated and signed the present treaty, and has since had charge of affairs at the capital. The others remained with the late Emperor at Zehol, and prevented his return to Peking, for at Zehol they could exercise their baneful influence on the monarch, and, not being interfered with, and safe, were supreme. On his decease, they claimed the Regency, by the will of the late Emperor, but this was believed to have been unduly obtained or forged, and there appears to have been a great lack of confidence in the minds of Chinese statesmen relative to the policy of the Administration.

Whatever were Prince KUNG's political views, he was aware that if they could obtain a footing at Peking, his own destruction was inevitable. The Council of Regency had also made themselves inimicable to the Imperial family, and it is evident that a concerted movement with the Dowager Empress had been planned. Immediately on their arrival, orders were issued for the seizure, imprisonment and trial of every member of the Regency—eight in all. Not above four days passed before the decision of the Court was that the three leaders of the Cabinet should be sentenced to immediate "piece-mealing," or being cut to pieces, and all the rest to banishment. Next day the penalties were modified by the Emperor, as follows:

SU SHUN, (whose name is detested by both native and foreigners,) to public beheadment, and the Princes of I and CHING to have the benefit of "self-extinction." The consequence of the latter part of this decree was, that in the morning the couple were found to have committed suicide in their cells. The execution of SU SHUN was carried out without delay on the 8th inst. The rest of the Cabinet were degraded most thoroughly, and deprived of rank, office and titles. The Dowager Empress now holds the office of Regent, with Prince KUNG at the head of the Cabinet.

The execution of SU SHUN, who was one of the highest dignitaries of the Empire, was conducted in a most orderly and dignified manner, and betokened a decided advance in civilization. Hitherto the execution of one of his class has been conducted privately—aristocratic blood having been held too sacred to be spilt before plebeian eyes, but in this instance, the punishment awarded was of the most ignominious character, and carried out in a public square of the city, before thousands of spectators.

The grave importance of this movement is manifest when we consider that Prince KUNG represents the Peace party in the Empire—is looked upon as friendly to foreigners, and has shown ability and vigor in his public acts. He is quite young, being under 30 years of age. KWEILEANG, who negotiated the Treaty of Tient-tsin with Lord ELGIN, is reinstated in a high office, and altogether we have promise of a complete revolution in the foreign policy of the Chinese Government.

It must be understood that the whole of the late proceedings at Peking were in accordance with the laws and dignity of the Empire, and not revolutionary. The trial of the members of the late Regency proved their corruption, their assumption of undue authority and violation of the treaties lately made with foreign Powers. Prince KUNG, more liberal and sagacious than those who, until now, have controlled the public affairs of the Empire, recognizes the fatality of opposition to the march of Western commercial enterprise, and that amicable relations with the great foreign Powers are wiser to be pursued than the former system of imbecile opposition and treachery.

The fine little steamer *Shantung* arrived here on the 25th inst., from New-York, and left to-day for Shanghai. She will probably be added to the fleet of steamers navigating the Yang-tsze River. The more steamers are added there the greater appears the demand for them. You may recollect my prediction in my letter of the 1st inst.; I now believe that will be more than realized; the demand for freight by steamers is almost fabulous. The rates paid from Hankow to Shanghai, a run of five days, are almost double those charged hence to the United States! Between Shanghai and Hankow, there are about twenty walled cities, the population of almost any one of which will exceed that of New-Orleans. Junks upon junks are used for tedious voyages up the river as passenger boats. When the people have got fairly into the way of using steamers, they will take nothing else.

The famous New-York clipper ship *Flying Cloud* has just obtained a charter here, for £6,000, to convey troops and stores to England. Another transport ship, the *Albuera*, sailed yesterday, takes seven or eight packages of articles for the Great Exhibition to be held the coming year in England.

The European mail, of Oct. 4, is now a week overdue, and fears are entertained for its safety.

The United States steamer *Saginaw*, Capt. SCHENCK, arrived here this week from the North, and will probably return up the coast next week, conveying Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, the new Minister, to Shanghai. Both Shanghai and Ningpo continue to be seriously threatened by the Taeping rebels; the latter place has been almost deserted by the inhabitants, and trade put an end to. Near Shanghai and Woosung the rebels are burning the surrounding villages, and the smoke of their camp fires can be seen from the city. They appear resolved to attack it, and threaten to exterminate the foreigners if they oppose them. Preparations have, however, been made, and the foreign settlement feels pretty secure. The French will take care of Woosung. LORGNETTE.

The Last Voyage of the Great Eastern—The Services of Mr. H. E. Towle Acknowledged.

The subjoined correspondence has been handed to us for publication. The watch referred to was manufactured for the purpose by Messrs. FARRE & ANDRIS, and bears the following inscription:

Presented to HAMILTON E. TOWLE, C. E., by the passengers on board the steamship *Great Eastern*, Sept. 12, 1861.

WM. PATTON, D. D., } Committee.
MONTGOMERY GIBBS, }

FROM THE COMMITTEE TO MR. TOWLE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1862.

HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Esq., C. E.—*Dear Sir:* In behalf of the passengers on board the steamship *Great Eastern*, during the storm of Sept. 12, 1861, in which the rudder was disabled and the ship left for three days at the mercy of the sea, we take pleasure in delivering to you the accompanying watch, suitably inscribed, as a token of the appreciation of those on board of your skill in devising, and your untiring and successful labors in constructing, a steering apparatus, by means of which the ship and the lives of all the passengers were saved. Yours truly,

WM. PATTON, D. D. } Committee.
MONTGOMERY GIBBS, }

FROM MR. TOWLE, TO THE COMMITTEE.

No. 160 FULTON-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I cannot express to you, for I have not the faculty of giving ready and happy expression to my thoughts, the feelings with which I have received your beautiful gift.

I can only thank you, and through you, the ladies and gentlemen whom you represent, for this elegant reminder of a thrilling time of peril which we passed together, and also for the friendship and confidence of which it is the evidence. As this watch marks off the minutes and years of my life, whether they be few or many, it shall be my steady aim ever to deserve the esteem of which it is to me a most valued token, and to prove to you that your kindness is not misplaced.

Most gratefully, gentlemen, your ob't servant.

HAMILTON E. TOWLE.

WILLIAM PATTON, D. D. MONTGOMERY GIBBS, Esq., Committee.

Hydropathy in Washington—Dr. Trall on Hygienic vs. Drug Medication.

A. T. TRALL, M. D., the founder of the New-York Hydropathic Institute and Hygeio-Therapeutic College, announces a course of lectures in Washington City, commencing on Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, 1862, in favor of the Hygienic and against the Drug Medical system. He promises to demonstrate to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced minds, by facts, logic, experience, and all the data applicable to the issue, that the mortality in our army of typhoid fever, pneumonia, measles, &c., is wholly unnecessary, and that the system of medication which he teaches would save the lives of thousands of our officers and soldiers; and he announces his willingness to explain his positions in the halls of Congress, and defend them against all criticisms and objections from whatever source. Let him be heard.

The Rumored Resignation of Gen. Sigel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In late numbers of your paper an account of the resignation of Gen. SIGEL has been published—an account which deviates, unintentionally, of course, from the truth. It may, therefore, but gratify you, to lay before your readers the actual state of affairs from an authentic and absolutely reliable source.

The following letter, dated at St. Louis, Jan. 28, 1862, you may accept as literally correct in every particular:

"On Dec. 31, SIGEL tendered his resignation. A few days after he received a flattering letter from Gen. HALLECK, urging him to withdraw his resignation, as HALLECK would be essentially disturbed in his operations by it. To this SIGEL replied, *that he would not withdraw his resignation; he insisted upon its delivery at Washington.* He furthermore stated that Gen. HALLECK had no reason to be disturbed, as for the sake of the cause he should do his duty until his case should be decided in Washington. Gen. HALLECK replied that he was very glad to understand SIGEL would remain in command of his division. This answer, involving, doubtless, an intentional misunderstanding, was followed by the prompt and decided opposition of Gen. SIGEL. On the 14th of January *he again tendered his resignation, and demanded its immediate dispatch to Washington.* Two weeks passed without response. Gen. SIGEL arrived at St. Louis on the 27th day of January, and Gen. HALLECK then denied the receipt of the last letter. However, Gen. SIGEL's firmness and decision procured that letter; *it was found among refuse papers—the seal broken.*

Gen. SIGEL then again tendered his resignation, under date of the 27th of January, and this document he handed, not only to Gen. HALLECK, but, at the same time to GUSTAV KOERNER, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, who was present in St. Louis at the request of President LINCOLN.

Gen. SIGEL has determined to resign his position under the United States Government unconditionally, unless he receive satisfaction as ample as the systematic offences and detractions, which have stung the honor of the man."

For the sake of the cause, I hope to see this communication published in your next number. For the literal and verbal exactness of it I am personally responsible. Rev. RUDOLPH DULON, D. D.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Feb. 2, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOOKS FOR THE NEWSBOYS.—Our little friends the newsboys of the Home, No. 128 Fulton-street, are fond of reading, and they have favorite authors. Their library, it is to be regretted, contains few of the works of these, and some of the few, including the pictorial lives of WASHINGTON and ABBOT's *Napoleon*, have been fairly used up in perusal. If the benevolent desirous of the mental improvement of these worthy lads would send them some books by MAYNE REID, MARRYAT, DICKENS or Peter Parley, they would be gratefully welcomed. They are quite partial to works of travel. The works of Dr. BARTH, CHAILLU, of gorilla fame, or of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, would be received with special applause and favor.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.—The following appointments have been made by the County Clerk, being the first changes since he entered upon the duties of his office: Isaiah Rynders, Clerk in Chancery, at a salary of $1,000, *vice* Chas. G. Halpin, resigned. Wm. Williams and Wm. Wilkes, Docket Clerks for County Clerk's office. C. E. Loew, Recording Clerk, Supreme Court, *vice* A. B. Woolridge, removed. John S. Norris, Clerk of Records, *vice* North West, removed. N. T. Rossiter, Clerk of Supreme Court, *vice* Thos. M. Squires, resigned.

CHARGED WITH PASSING SPURIOUS MONEY.—JOHN ADAMS was taken before Justice STEERS yesterday, upon the charge of passing counterfeit $2 bills on the New-Britain Bank, Conn. The prisoner's story was that he picked up fourteen of these bills on Saturday, in Broadway. Believing them to be good, he passed one to PATRICK DEMPSEY. The Justice held him to bail in $500. The complainant, DEMPSEY, was so thoroughly convinced of the honesty of the accused, that he became his surety.

MR. MCMASTERS' LECTURE ON COLUMBUS, AT IRVING HALL.—Last evening Mr. JAMES A. MCMASTERS lectured at Irving Hall on "Christopher Columbus." The lecture, which was an interesting one, contained nothing new or startling. He (the lecturer) recounted all the hardship and trials COLUMBUS had to undergo before Queen ISABELLA furnished him with the means and ship to sail in search of the New World. The hall was only about a third filled.

COOPER INSTITUTE RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1861.—From the annual statement of the Cooper Union, transmitted to the Common Council, it appears that the receipts from all sources, rents, &c., including the sum of $4,800, being the balance of $10,100 donated by Mr. COOPER, amounted to $21,569 69, and the expenses, $20,632 14, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $937 55.

FIRE IN A BROKER'S OFFICE.—About 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered on the first floor of No. 45 Beaver street, occupied by FRANK HAYNE, broker in metals. The damage was about $100. The fire is believed to have originated from a defect in the heater.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 515 Washington-street, upon the body of JOHN PERRY, aged 47 years, a native of Scotland, who died from injuries produced by the falling of a large sign upon him from the top of the building No. 301 Canal-street. The Jury "censured the parties who put up the sign, for the insecure manner in which it was sustained."

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The number of inmates in this institution Jan. 31, was 408. Of this number 73 have been discharged, cured, or relieved, and four have died, leaving 331 patients remaining.

Religious Reading for the Army.

INTERESTING MEETING IN THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH—ADDRESSES BY DRS. GANSE AND PORTER.

A very large assemblage was gathered last evening in the Collegiate Church, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, the object being to hear addresses from eminent Divines, upon the necessity of providing for the religious necessities of the army, by furnishing the troops with tracts and reading generally of a religious character. Similar meetings for the same purpose have been held by other denominations in the City, and in every case the response has been not more prompt than liberal.

The sessions were opened with singing, reading a portion of Scriptures, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. DE WITT, who introduced Rev. Dr. STRONG, Secretary of the Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Dr. STRONG proceeded to set forth the purposes of the meeting, which was, to seek coöperation in the work of furnishing religious reading to the troops now at the seat of war. The origin of the movement was in a letter which had been read at the Fulton-street prayer-meeting, and which found a response in one of the Deacons of this Church, who on the next day received a letter enclosing a donation, which was at once expended in tracts, which were forwarded to the hospital at Georgetown, and with such happy effects that further contributions were sought, and more books and tracts forwarded. Still more was needed; and the Reverend Doctor proceeded eloquently and pathetically to urge upon his hearers the necessity of hearty and active coöperation in this good work, which was designed of God.

The Reverend gentleman narrated several touching incidents connected with the results of religious reading, and earnestly exhorted all to join in a work which commended itself to the honest sympathies of every Christian heart.

He was followed by Rev. Mr. BINGHAM, who had been connected with the Board as an agent at the seat of war. He alluded in touching language to an occurrence which had transpired on that very day. A member of the battery belonging to the Seventh Regiment of New-Hampshire Volunteers met him coming out of the Fulton-street prayer-meeting, and asked if the men could not have the sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered before they left the City, and he stated that out of 150 men in that battery 140 were pious men. Of course arrangements were made to gratify them, and never had he witnessed a more solemn and impressive scene. Mr. BINGHAM proceeded to narrate individual instances of strong religious feeling among soldiers, and read several letters from chaplains of various regiments urgently entreating for tracts and religious books, and giving evidence of the great amount of good effected by even the small quantity of religious reading which they had gathered.

After singing the 112th Psalm, the assembly was addressed by Rev. Dr. PORTER, of Williamsburgh, editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*. His address was an earnest, faithful, Christian exposition of the great and good purposes of the present meeting, and tending to show that the work in whose behalf he spoke practically belonged to the Church, and his appeal for coöperation was founded upon the fact that he was addressing a Christian assemblage. He spoke in eloquent deprecation of the rebellion, which our soldiers had gone forth to put down, and dwelt upon the duties, dangers and sufferings of the soldiers, as well as upon the duties and responsibilities which devolved upon those who were left at home. He alluded eloquently to Gen. MCCLELLAN and Gen. BURNSIDE as types of the Christian soldier, of whom our country might well be proud, and whose example he held up as worthy of imitation by all who were engaged in the righteous war in which they had embarked. He dwelt upon the ascertained fact, that if the soldiers could not get religious books they would purchase bad ones; and he called attention to the fact that ere long the 600,000 men now under arms in our country would be returned to society with all the sins of camp life fastened upon them, unless something was done to counteract the terrible effects of the temptations to which they were subjected by reason of the listlessness and idleness of a soldier's life.

Rev. Mr. GANSE, of the Twenty-third-street Church, closed with an earnest and appropriate address, having the same objects in view, and urging upon the attention of all the discharge of the important duties toward the soldiers who were away, scattered throughout the country, and deprived of the religious advantages which we enjoy at home.

At the close of his address a collection was taken up, and the assemblage was dismissed with a benediction.

The Central Park Skating Pond, by One Who Has Been Upon It.

Arriving by the best approach, which is the Eighth-avenue Railroad, the visitor is "set down" at a very inviting gateway, (*providing he is romantically inclined*,) and passing the roughly-hewn portal, perceives, "not the breath of cows," but the yet suggestive aroma of stable, which, viewed as a hygienic feature, is not objectionable; and, after overcoming certain neck and ankle jeopardizing obstacles in the way of planks laid at misapplied angles, he finds himself fairly "at sea" in the bleak expanse just now so strictly affected by the beauty and fashion of the Metropolis, *because it is* the fashion. It is a severer task than the Flora McFlimsey sisterhood would ever be induced to undertake—this equipping for the boyish exercise of skating—were it not absolutely an edict of Queen Fashion.

As illustrating the truth of this, the visitor is struck with the apologetic effort at loyalty, offered by the votaries alluded to, in the lazylike *ennui* method of getting about over the glassy surface in *sleigh-chairs*. These nuisances to other skaters are much used on our Park, as they are also in Europe, where the Empress of the French first introduced them; but they are out of taste for American girls, whom every one supposes are able to sustain a natural position on even such slippery foundations.

ST. PETERS.

In the centre of the lake stands a small octagonal edifice founded on a rock, and whose snug interior is not available to strangers generally; never, indeed, unless by especial invitation of its proprietor, Capt. RENWICK, of the Central Park Police, whose *open sesame* introduces you to "*my hut*," well warmed and carpeted, and from either of the eight sides of which a most animated view of the merry scene surrounding is to be obtained.

Tuesday is recognized as the fashionable day, although each afternoon between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock P. M., crowds of patrons throng the avenues leading hitherward.

Saturday is marked by the presence of school-children, who come by thousands under the guardianship of their teachers.

On Sunday the "roughs" have it, (not all their own way,) but as nearly as the wisely adopted regulations of the Commissioners will admit; and in this connection it may not be irrelevant to state, that it has been found necessary to make but one arrest since the commencement of the present season; and when it is remembered that King Alcohol, when preponderant, is inimical to correct piloting, a noticeable fact exists, as well in the record of but *four* accidents having occurred, all traceable to the individual, and not to any mismanagement of the grounds.

The twelve buildings that skirt the lake are modeled with particular reference to the requirements of such rendezvous, yet no stimulant greater than ale or beer is dealt from the counters. Good warm dishes, such as stews and chowder, are to be had for reasonable compensation, and the neighboring hotel proprietors, whose forethought has established these branch saloons, find themselves satisfied for the trouble and expense in the return made them.

The first skating season, comprising the Winter months of 1858 and 1859, was longer in duration than any succeeding one, but did not afford so many actual skating days as the last, which was for three months in the dead of Winter. The present season, which is the fourth, promises well, and though it is impossible to arrive at an exact conclusion as to the number of visitors from its inauguration to the present time, it is estimated that at least fifteen thousand persons pass daily through the different gateways—many merely for the entertainment of looking on, while the majority are armed with a suggestive little bundle or canvass bag, with tell-tale orifice disclosing the sheen of polished skates within, and marking the bearer as a prospective participant in the delightful emotion attending the glib exercise upon a crowded pond, realized in the ever-present dread of tripping or being tripped up. R.

Arrivals in the City.

Prof. Agassiz, from Cambridge, Mass., and A. Young and Q. C. McPherson, from Hamilton, C. W., are at the Everett House.

Miss Frances Anne Kemble, (Fanny Kemble,) from Lenox, Mass., and Capt. C. C. Pomeroy, U. S. A., are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Commodore Montgomery, U. S. N., Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, from Schenectady; Hon. H. G. Knight and E. H. Sawyer, of Massachusetts; Samuel Downer, of Boston; Lieuts. Meade and W. P. McCann, U. S. N., and H. M. Kinney and family, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Jno. Rose, M. P., from Washington, of Montreal, C. W., and Capt. de Winton, of H. B. M.'s service, from Montreal, are at the Clarenden Hotel.

Hon. Josiah Dunham and E. H. Brainard, of Boston; Col. D. H. Abell, of New-York; Col. J. S. Scofield, of Fishkill; Capt. Wm. Blanchard, of Camp Pierrepont, and Austin Fowler, from Washington, are at the Astor House.

N. Roff, of Kentucky; Capt. Balch, U. S. A.; C. A. Jewell, of Hartford; J. H. Bradbury, U. S. A.; Gordon McKay, of Boston, and C. Spooner, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Zadock Pratt, of Prattsville; T. F. Coes, U. S. N., and Capt. J. Murdock, of Boston, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. Brodhead, U. S. A.; Dr. D. Thayer and lady, of Boston, and B. C. Mifflin, A. L. Mason and J. C. Warren, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Late Murder of a Soldier at Fortress Monroe.

THE BODY BROUGHT TO THIS CITY—THE INQUEST.

The remains of MICHAEL NOLAN, of the Naval Brigade, who was killed at Fortress Monroe, on the 29th of January, by a fellow soldier named MCMANN, were brought to this City on Saturday, and delivered to his friends. Coroner NORRIS was notified, and he held an inquest on the body yesterday, at the house of Mrs. ANN BRENNAN, No. 90 Duffield-street. The only witness examined was Dr. DANIEL AYRES, who made a *post mortem* examination, and testified that death was caused by a gun-shot wound, the ball having passed through the liver, and also breaking the eleventh and twelfth ribs. A verdict in accordance with these facts was rendered. The deceased formerly resided in this City, and has several sisters and brothers here now. He was twenty-one years of age. The following letter received by Mr. FRANK CLAVEL, gives the particulars relative to the murder:

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 29, 1862.

DEAR FRANK: I now take the opportunity of writing you these few lines. I have bad news to tell you; MIKE DOLAN, of the Naval Brigade, was shot, this evening, through the liver, by a man in the same company, by the name of MCMANN. The way it commenced, MIKE had a quarrel with him about two weeks ago, and the man swore he would have revenge. So, when he came off guard, he saw MIKE washing himself; he came up to him and said: "Hallo, MIKE!" and MIKE turned round and said: "Here I am." The man stepped off about seven feet from him and shot him dead on the spot, and said he was satisfied, that he had his revenge out of him.

[Signed] ADOLPH CLAVEL.

PUBLIC EVENING SCHOOL NO. 1.—A public exhibition of this school, of which Mr. F. C. BUCK is Principal, took place on Friday evening last, and everything passed off much to the satisfaction of all persons present and interested in this enterprise. The exercises consisted of singing, declamation, reading, dialogues, etc. Mr. WHITLOCK, of the Board of Education, in behalf of A. B. BAYLIS, Esq., presented a copy of *Webster's Unabridged Pictorial Dictionary*, to Master H. E. JACOBS, for having made the best progress in book-keeping. There were five contestants for the prize, Master OSBORN being only second on the list. Miss ELIZA MCLANE received a copy of Mrs. HEMANS' Poems as a reward for punctual attendance. A large number of diplomas were distributed to meritorious scholars. There are 419 scholars on the register of the school, and the average attendance is 357. The average attendance last year was 151.

CITY COURT—BEFORE JUDGE REYNOLDS.—Jury trials will commence in this Court on Monday next, (3d inst.) and will be continued on the fourth Monday of February. The time when Equity and all other cases not triable by a Jury, will be taken up, will be announced during the first week of the term.

B. FRANK BROWNE, Clerk.

Dated February 1, 1862.

SLEIGHING ACCIDENT.—A man named BROWN, of Essex-street, New-York, while driving down Myrtle-avenue in a sleigh on Saturday, got upset and run over, by which he had one leg badly broken and his skull fractured. He was taken to the City Hospital.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—PHILIP BAYLAN and THOMAS MORAN were arrested by the Second Precinct Police, Saturday night, on a charge of highway robbery, preferred by GARRETT FITZGERALD. The case will be investigated to-day.

MALIGNANT PUSTULE.—Mr. HENRY HOBLEY, of the firm of HOBLEY BROTHERS, manufacturers of silk goods on North First-street, died on Saturday last of malignant pustule. He was in the enjoyment of good health until Tuesday last.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were 123 deaths in this City last week, viz: Males, 70; Females, 53. There were 11 deaths by scarlet fever, 15 by consumption, 6 by small-pox, and 14 by convulsions.

Jersey City.

THE STORM.—The snow storm of Friday morning caused a slight delay in the arrival of some of the trains on the New Jersey road. On the New-York and Erie road, beyond Sufferns, the snow fell to a depth of about two feet, and some of the trains on Saturday night came in about three hours behind time. The sleighing on the roads leading from Jersey City was in excellent condition yesterday, and the livery-stable keepers were unable to supply the demands made upon them for vehicles.

CITY MARSHAL'S REPORT.—City Marshal ELLIS reports that during the month of January, 80 persons were committed to the city prison in Jersey City, for petty offences. Of these 56 were natives of Ireland; United States, 15; England, 4; other countries, 5.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 1.

FLOUR active and firmer. WHEAT less active at 74¼c.@75c. for No. 1, 69¼c.@70c. for No. 2. CORN quiet, but firm, at 22¼c. MESS PORK active, and in shipping and speculative demand at an advance of 12½c.@25c.; sales at $9 62½@$9 75. HOGS, dressed and live, 5c. higher. BEEF CATTLE in active demand at $2 65@$3 25. *Receipts*—3,900 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bush. Wheat, 13,000 bush. Corn, 2,600 Live Hogs, 2,600 Dressed. EXCHANGE unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig E. Baldwin, from Minatitlan and Vera Cruz—E. Pierson, of New-York; R. Erwick and lady, of England; R. Goodall, of Minatitlan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 08 | Sun sets.... 5 20 | Moon sets.... 10 81

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 44 | Gov. Island 11 33 | Hell Gate... 12 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 2.

Arrived.

Steamship John Bell, (Br.,) Scott, Liverpool Jan. 14, with cotton to Williams & Guion. Jan. 21, off Sable Island, passed a screw steamship, bound E. Jan. 26, off George's Shoal, passed steamship Arabia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Frank Pierce, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Brooks, Havre 39 ds., in ballast to Hicks & Bell. Has been 22 ds. W. of the Banks, with strong westerly gales.

Bark Luba, (Lubec,) Leopolt, Rio Janeiro, via St. Thomas, and 60 ds. from Key West, with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Experienced heavy weather. Was on soundings near the Highlands three different times, and blown off. Has received some damage.

Bark Ceder, (Brem.,) Rohlfs, Bremen 54 ds., with mdse. and 19 passengers to Ruger Bros. Has been 10 ds. on soundings with N. E. gales and fogs.

Barkantine B. Watson, (of Philadelphia,) Willoughby, Palermo 50 ds., and 41 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to J. E. Ward & Co. Has had heavy weather on the coast; split mainsail.

Brig E. Baldwin, Townley, Minatitlan Dec. 26, and Vera Cruz Jan. 5, with mahogany and hides to Dennis Perkins & Co. No Am. vessels at Vera Cruz. Passed, going in, bark Rapid, from New-York.

Brig Andover, (Br., of Kingston, Jam.,) Laprelle, Savanna la Mar Jan. 16, with logwood and pimento to Henry De Cordova & Co. Brig Mary Lowell, Johnston, sld. 15th for Black River. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Thomas Turrill, (of New Haven,) Thompson, Mayaguez, P. R., Jan. 19, with sugar to L. & W. P. Armstrong, of New-Haven. Sld. in co. with schr. Lamayer, for New-York.

Schr. Billow, (of Brunswick,) Given, Havana 14 ds., with spirits turpentine to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence, with mdse.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, with mdse.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., and fresh.

BELOW—Brig Scotland.

SAILED—Feb. 1—Steamship North Star, for Aspinwall. Feb. 2.—Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Arr. barks Lady Suffolk, Port-au-Prince; Mary Sawyer, St. Thomas; brigs Anna, Malaga; Essex, Cardenas; schrs. S. Burton, Port-au-Prince; Anna Hinks, Aux Cayes; Clara, Jacmel.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. Ringgold, (wrecker,) Merritt, sld. yesterday morning, with oil casks, to the assistance of brig Lois, before reported ashore at South Bay Light-house.

The wrecking schr. Ariel, Capt. Blair, sld. yesterday morning, to the assistance of the bark Agnes Gardiner, ashore near Quogue.

RETURNED.—Bark Orsund, (Dan.,) Dahl, hence Jan. 31, for Cork, returned to repair, having Feb. 1, 12 miles S. of Barnegat, experienced a heavy gale from E., during which sprung a leak, stove bulwarks and damaged sails. Was obliged to keep on a heavy press of canvas to keep from going ashore, which strained spars badly.

Spoken, &c.

Ben Williams—schr., bound S., was passed, Jan. 23, lat. 35 33, lon. 70 30.

Eliza Pike—bark, of and for Boston, from Cadiz, Jan. 24, lat. 35 33, lon. 70 40.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Jan. 10, brigs Neuvitas, for New-York, wtg. cargo; Echo, do., do.; schr. Amanda, do., do.; ketch Commerce, for Philadelphia; schr. Mary Alice, for Baltimore in 8 ds.

At Minatitlan, Dec. 26, bark Ellen Morrison, Gardner, for New-York, ready.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S

PALE XXX ALE

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST

BARLEY, MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st.,

Between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

PURE GLYCERINE SOAP MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.

A sure preventive against chapped hands or tender skin. Sold by first-class drug and fancy stores everywhere. Depot, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York. J. C. ROYSTON, Agent.

INSURANCE MONITOR EXTRA WILL BE issued THIS DAY, giving a complete abstract of the official return of the New-York Fire Insurance Companies to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department; every stockholder and insurer should see the income, loss, liability and surplus columns of the different companies, and thereby know their exact standing. Apply at No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 37. T. JONES, Jr., proprietor. Price 25 cents.

A COUPLE OR THREE PERSONS CAN share in a jovial sleigh-riding party, going to Long Island to-night; start at 5 to 6 o'clock, for Jamaica; stop at Snedicor's, to warm, dance, and sup, if you please. 4 to 6 horse sleigh; plenty bells, and a happy time. Address A. M., Box 115 *Times* Office, saying how many seats you want, and we will save them and call for you to-night. Expense, $3 each.

MONEY WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a few thousand dollars can be shown an investment in buying Government claims at a rate that will allow a profit of ten per cent. a month, or more, by addressing CAPTAIN, Box No. 2,707 New-York Post-office, this day.